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Canada... 50 B.V. Iron... 450 Fb. Bole... 700 F.  
Czechoslovakia... 1396 Kopeck... 2000 Fb. Bole... 700 F.  
Cyprus... 22 000 Cyp... 300 Fb. Bole... 120 Fb.  
Denmark... 10000 Dkr... 1500 Fb. Bole... 1200 Fb.  
Egypt... 1 2000 L.E. Iron... 30 Lf. Bole... 1200 Fb.  
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## Soviets Debate Reagan's Power

### Allies Query U.S. Intent on ABM Treaty

By Michael R. Gordon  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Arms control advocates in Congress and among the Western allies have expressed concern about reports that the Reagan administration may interpret the anti-ballistic missile treaty of 1972 to allow extensive testing of some space-based anti-missile systems and accelerate their deployment.

In Congress, several lawmakers vowed Thursday to promote legislation that would restrict spending for space-based missile defenses if the administration pursued this course.

The allies appear to have been caught by surprise by the developments, a diplomat said.

Lord Carrington of Britain, secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, is reported to have sent a letter to the administration asking that the alliance be consulted before a decision is made on early deployment of space-oriented defense systems.

A U.S. official said the British ambassador, Sir Anthony Acland, met Thursday with Secretary of State George P. Shultz and maintained that the United States should not act on a broader interpretation of the ABM treaty that would permit extensive testing of the Strategic Defense Initiative system, or "star wars," as it is commonly known.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany have said that the United States should keep to the traditional view of the 1972 treaty.

Japanese diplomats have also reportedly expressed concern. The United States has been trying to involve Japan in the SDI research program, and the Japanese could



Lord Carrington

Washington will rule out developing major weapons on a planned space station. Page 5.

find it politically difficult to support a program that goes beyond research to actual deployment.

These concerns are being voiced amid signs that Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and other advocates of the space-oriented missile defense program have prevailed over Mr. Shultz.

Officials said Wednesday that Mr. Shultz would not oppose a decision to adopt a broad interpretation of the ABM treaty. But they said he was taking this position on the assumption that Congress and the allies would be consulted first.

Representative Jack F. Kemp, Republican of New York, said Wednesday that Mr. Shultz was trying to "stall" the program.

Mr. Shultz proposed at a meeting Tuesday at the White House that the State Department carry out a six-month legal review before the administration adopts the new view of the treaty.

Attorney General Edwin Meese III, however, reportedly said that

### Gorbachev Wary About Iran Affair

By Philip Taubman  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev told a group of former U.S. officials this week that he wanted to proceed with arms control talks but was uncertain whether President Ronald Reagan still had sufficient political strength to negotiate, one of the Americans said Friday.

Mr. Gorbachev's comments were reported one day after Moscow announced that it would resume nuclear weapons testing, at an unspecified date, after an 18-month moratorium. A Soviet official said continued U.S. testing had forced the decision.

The American who reported Mr. Gorbachev's comments said the Soviet leader and other officials appeared eager to get the Americans' evaluation of the Iran arms sale affair and how seriously it had affected Mr. Reagan politically.

"It was clear to us that a debate is going in the leadership about whether to deal with Mr. Reagan over the next two years," the former official said. He added, "For the moment, they seem to have decided to go ahead and not to treat him as a lame duck."

The American, a senior member of the delegation, asked not to be identified, saying that he and the other members of the visit organized by the New York-based Council on Foreign Relations had agreed not to discuss their trip publicly until they returned to the United States on Saturday.

The group included Henry A. Kissinger and Cyrus R. Vance, former secretaries of state; Harold Brown, former secretary of defense; Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, former delegate to the United Nations; David C. Jones, a retired U.S. Air

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Seoul police searched a youth Friday near the cathedral where the memorial is planned for the slain student.

## S. Korea Girds for Protests

### 2,000 Arrested Before Service for Slain Student

By John Burgess  
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — Thousands of South Korean riot police, equipped with shields, clubs and tear gas, mobilized Friday night to try to prevent a mass memorial Saturday afternoon for Park Chung Chul, a student who died during police torture.

Government television said Friday that the police took more than 2,000 people into custody Thursday night as part of an effort to prevent the gathering from taking place. The memorial has been banned.

Government officials said Kim Dae Jung, a dissident leader, and about a dozen organizers of the memorial service had been placed under temporary house arrest. United Press International reported from Seoul.

[As many as 140 civic, religious and opposition leaders will be confined to their homes in Seoul and 17 provincial cities on Saturday afternoon, the officials said.]

The main service is planned for Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul, but organizers have asked people throughout the country to ring bells in churches and Buddhist temple bells, hand kar horns and observe a minute of silent meditation.

Police have been instructed to stop these actions when possible.

The event Saturday was organized by church, labor, student and dissident groups, as well as by the opposition New Korea Democratic Party. The government succeeded

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## In Collapse of Terror Talks, Jittery Allies

ROME — Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti said Friday that a proposed meeting of seven industrialized countries to discuss terrorism was not held because some nations feared that military action to free hostages would be discussed.

He asserted that the fear was unfounded.

The United States had proposed the Rome meeting, starting on Friday. The seven largest industrialized democracies, known as the Group of Seven, signed a statement at a summit meeting in Tokyo in May pledging international cooperation to combat terrorism.

The nations are the United States, Britain, Italy, France, West Germany, Canada and Japan.

Reports from Paris on Thursday

indicated that France had opposed the Friday meeting and was backed by Britain and West Germany.

Denis Baudouin, a spokesman for the French prime minister, Jacques Chirac, said at a press conference

A report on Abu Nidal links Syria to terrorists. Page 5.

ence in Paris that the French government preferred to win the release of its hostages through independent contacts.

At least 26 foreigners are being held hostage in Lebanon. Eleven have been captured since Jan. 12.

Italian and foreign press reports said that the meeting was never firmly scheduled and that no invitations were sent out.

Mr. Andreotti said the problem

of hostages could have been discussed at the proposed meeting.

The worry came up in some countries that this would signify an examination of military action.

Mr. Andreotti said, adding that this concern was unfounded because such topics did not fall within the competence of the officials likely to be attended.

"The meeting on this topic is not being held because this misunderstanding arose," he added.

The next regularly scheduled meeting of the Group of Seven is in June in Venice.

U.S. Clarification  
Charles E. Redman, the State Department spokesman, said Thursday that the United States had proposed the Rome meeting to exchange information and views on

the state of recent kidnappings. The New York Times reported from Washington.

"We approached the Italians," Mr. Redman said. "They agreed to host such a meeting. Some other members of the summit group did not feel that a meeting would be propitious at this time."

The State Department spokesman said there had been a "number and variety" of reasons why some countries did not want to attend.

Asked why the United States had sought the meeting, another State Department official said it was not to elicit joint actions or a unified strategy, but simply to give an opportunity for high-level discussion of the kidnapping problem. No decisions or new moves were contemplated, he said.

## Lebanon Magazine Says Waite's Release Is Near

By Nora Boustany  
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — The Lebanese As-Sayra magazine quoted Islamic sources Friday as saying they expected that Terry Waite, the Anglican Church envoy, would be released in the next week when the threat of military action subsided.

The publication, which exposed U.S. arms sales to Iran late last year, said the kidnappers considered Mr. Waite's case to be separate from those of the other foreign hostages they are holding.

The sources noted that Mr. Waite's captors saw in his detention a way of "reactivating severed communication lines with the United States." The weekly said its sources expected Mr. Waite to be discharged in the coming week as soon as "the military storm in the region settles down" and after he completes his negotiations with the captors.

[In London, the Foreign Office said Friday that the Beirut magazine was more reliable than some other sources of reports on Mr. Waite. The Associated Press reported. However, the office emphasized that it had no confirmation of the report.]

[The archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Reverend Robert Runcie, refused to comment on the various reports. But a spokesman said, "We have been in contact with our own sources in Beirut today and we still have no confirmation that he is being held."]

A novel U.S. buildup off Lebanese shores led to speculation that the United States might resort to a military strike to try to rescue hostages.

On Friday, the United States reduced its naval assault force in the eastern Mediterranean, officials in Washington announced.



REPORTER FREED — Gerald F. Seib, a U.S. reporter expelled by Iran after being held six days on spy charges, was met by his wife, Barbara Rosewicz, in Zurich. Page 2.

## Dollar Edges Higher on Hints From U.S.

### Wary Market Is 'Trading on Baker'

By Ferdinand Proczman  
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The dollar continued higher Friday on improved U.S. economic reports and a growing perception that the Reagan administration may now believe that the currency has fallen far enough.

Dealers said they detected a slight weakening in the market's overwhelming bullishness toward the dollar, but emphasized that the currency remained highly vulnerable to a further decline.

In New York, the dollar closed at 1.8625 Deutsche marks, up from 1.8365 DM at Thursday's close, and at 6.2020 French francs, up from 6.1210 Thursday.

Earlier in London, the dollar closed at 1.8555 DM, down from the day's high of 1.8695 DM but up from 1.8385 at Thursday's close.

Dealers said that the U.S. currency's early gains came on the strength of reports from Washington that an unidentified official in the Reagan administration had said that James A. Baker 3d, the U.S. Treasury secretary, and Paul A. Volcker, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, see "eye to eye" on basic policy concerning the dollar.

The statement pushed the dollar

sharply higher. The widespread perception on foreign-exchange markets has been that of the two, Mr. Volcker alone believed that the dollar has fallen far enough.

"Baker is all the market has been trading on for a long time," said Daniel Holland, assistant vice president at Discount Corp. in New York.

"Everyone has been waiting for him to say the dollar has fallen far enough and a lot of people took the news that way," he said. "And it just feels as though we are getting near the bottom."

But Mr. Baker has not actually said what the dollar's level should be. At a news conference Wednesday in Saudi Arabia, he reiterated that the market would determine the dollar's "appropriate" level.

A dealer for a large Frankfurt bank commented, "The market has great faith in Mr. Volcker, and was relieved when he told Congress the dollar had fallen far enough."

"But the feeling was that he was isolated in the administration," the dealer said, "and that Mr. Baker was directing policy."

A currency trader based in Chicago who asked not to be identified said that a great deal of skepticism remained about U.S. policy statements.

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James A. Baker 3d

### Unemployment Stable in U.S.

The U.S. economy created more than 375,000 jobs in January and the civilian unemployment rate was held at 6.7 percent, its lowest level in nearly seven years, the government reported Friday. Page 7.

## G-5 Meeting Is Still Sought

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The five leading industrial countries are still attempting to set up a meeting of finance ministers and central bankers in Paris soon, West European and U.S. government officials said Friday.

Persistent reports that such a meeting of the Group of Five is imminent have helped strengthen the U.S. dollar on foreign markets this week. But officials said that the meeting would not center on the dollar's slide but on worldwide fiscal coordination to stimulate economies.

French, West German and Italian officials stressed Friday, however, that serious obstacles remained to calling a meeting.

One particularly sensitive issue blocking the meeting is whether any such meeting should include Canada and Italy, which belong to the Group of Seven with the members of the Group of Five: the United States, Japan, West Germany, France and Britain.

Skepticism by the United States, West Germany and Britain that such a meeting would have an impact on currency values has also slowed preparations, the officials said.

Both Gerhard Stoltenberg, finance minister of West Germany, and Karl Otto Pöhl, president of its Bundesbank, have openly questioned the value of the meeting in reversing, or even slowing, the dollar's prolonged decline. In the past year, the dollar has lost 40 percent of its value against the Deutsche mark and 50 percent against the Japanese yen.

On Friday, a Bundesbank official reiterated the West German view that the dollar's weakness is

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## Kremlin Is Warned That AIDS Is Not Just a Western Problem

By Philip Taubman  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The threat of an AIDS epidemic in the Soviet Union, publicly dismissed as a remote possibility, has privately become a matter of concern at the highest levels of the Communist Party, according to Soviet officials.

Soviet health officials said Thursday that the country's leading expert on acquired immune deficiency syndrome had briefed top party leaders about the disease, warning that the Soviet Union must be prepared for the spread of AIDS among its population.

The expert, Viktor M. Zhdanov, the director of the Ivanovsky Institute of Virology of the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences, met Tuesday with the secretaries of the Central Committee, who are the party's senior administrative officers, according to an aide to the scientist.

"The disease is sure to reach us, and we must be ready," Mr. Zhdanov told the party leaders, according to an official who attended the meeting.

AIDS, an incurable disease, cripples the immune system, leaving the victim susceptible to infections and cancers. It is caused by a virus that is spread through sexual intercourse or exchanges of blood, as in shared hypodermic needles.

Only a handful of AIDS cases have been diagnosed so far in the Soviet Union, the officials said. Western experts said the number

was probably in the hundreds, but still far below the level in the United States. AIDS has already struck at least 30,000 Americans, more than half of whom have died.

The officials declined to say whether Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, had attended the briefing. The meeting has not been mentioned in the Soviet press.

The briefing first came to the attention of a Western reporter during a meeting with a Soviet official about other matters. Telephone interviews with the health authorities confirmed the official's account and provided additional details.

Mr. Zhdanov himself was unavailable for comment.

Although research on AIDS has increased in the Soviet Union, the government has generally depicted the disease as a Western problem, resulting from promiscuity.

Articles have also appeared in the Soviet press asserting that AIDS—which is known here by its Russian initials as SPID—was first developed by the U.S. Defense Department as part of a biological warfare program. The U.S. ambassador, Arthur A. Hartman, protested the reports last year, saying they were "as reprehensible as they are false."

The disparity between medical research about AIDS and the disparaging public commentary about the disease apparently reflects Soviet ambivalence about a health

problem so far primarily associated in the United States and Europe with homosexual and drug addicts. Male homosexual acts are a crime in the Soviet Union, and homosexuality is rarely mentioned in the press, even in the current period of increased openness fostered by Mr. Gorbachev.

Mr. Zhdanov told party officials that the number of recorded AIDS cases in the Soviet Union so far

could be "counted on one hand," according to the official who attended the briefing. Mr. Zhdanov made a similar comment in an interview published in the newspaper Sovetskaya Kultura in 1985.

He also reported that a number of foreign students in the Soviet Union who had been diagnosed as having AIDS had been sent home for treatment, despite the objections of Soviet doctors who wanted

to study the disease, the official who was present at the meeting said.

Mr. Zhdanov was not optimistic about limiting the spread of the disease, the official said. "After starting in Africa and moving west, it is now moving east," he told the party leaders, according to the official.

Health officials said several So-

viet medical research institutes were investigating the disease and trying to develop a vaccine.

Western business executives in Moscow have reported Soviet purchases of medical equipment that can be used in screening blood donations and for testing for infection with the AIDS virus. The authorities are also trying to provide health services with disposable syringes, now only in limited use.

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## Study Says Condoms Help, but Are Not Foolproof

By Susan Okie  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Condoms can help prevent the spread of AIDS in heterosexual couples but apparently do not provide total protection against the infection, according to a study published Friday.

The study of 45 adults with acquired immune deficiency syndrome and their spouses and families, published in Friday's issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, also offers additional strong evidence that AIDS is not spread by less intimate kinds of contact, such as kissing.

The new findings on condoms are in line with other research, including laboratory studies showing that the AIDS virus, now known as human immunodeficiency virus or HIV, cannot pass through an intact condom, said Dr. Harold Jaffe, chief of epidemiology in the AIDS branch of the Centers for Disease Control.

But "it's not reasonable to expect" that condoms are "going to be perfect," he said.

He said some people use or store condoms improperly so that their protective ability is diminished. "For that reason, people should be careful about whom they're having sex with, but it's certainly going to add a measure of protection."

In the JAMA study, researchers at the University of Miami School of Medicine

"AIDS in Perspective," a New York Times editorial. Opinion, Page 4.

monitored the health and habits of 45 adults with AIDS, and their spouses and other family members over a period of one to three years.

Ten couples in which one spouse had AIDS and the other was uninfected at the start of the study used condoms regularly. During the study only one of the 10 uninfected spouses converted to a positive HIV blood test, indicating infection with the virus. Since the study's publication, two additional spouses of AIDS patients had developed

positive blood tests despite regular condom use, according to one of the study's authors.

In contrast, 14 similar couples continued to have sexual relations without using condoms. Twelve of the 14 uninfected spouses converted to a positive HIV blood test during the course of the study.

"We can consistently say that the use of condoms decreases the risk of transmission, but it's not 100 percent," said Dr. Margaret A. Fischl, an associate professor of medicine at the Miami medical school and the study's principal author.

Overall, sexual transmission of HIV in the 45 couples was high, with more than half of the spouses of AIDS victims showing evidence of infection. The virus appeared to pass with equal ease from men to women and from women to men, Dr. Fischl said. For women, having oral sex apparently increased the risk of contracting the virus.

The study found no cases of new HIV infection among 90 children and 29 other household members of AIDS patients, despite the fact that they hugged and kissed

family members who had the disease and shared kitchens and bathrooms.

As of Feb. 2, the Centers for Disease Control had recorded 30,396 cases of AIDS in the United States, and 17,338 deaths. The majority have been in homosexual men and intravenous drug abusers. Dr. Jaffe said 4 percent of the cases have occurred from heterosexual spread of the virus.

The disease control agency also reported that the rate of premature mortality from AIDS jumped more than 80 percent from 1984 to 1985, and the disease now ranks as the 11th leading cause of early death in the United States.

Condom manufacturers have recently begun national advertising campaigns, including commercials on some television stations, highlighting the protective value of condoms against AIDS.

Dr. Fischl called the instructions provided with condoms "very inadequate" and said users should be taught how to put them on properly, so that they will not break or come off.

### LATE NEWS

#### Rebels Release French Captives

PARIS (AFP) — Somali rebels released on Friday 10 French medical workers they took captive Jan. 24 in a raid on a refugee camp in northwestern Somalia, French officials said.

The officials said the 10 had been handed over to the Ethiopian authorities in the town of Dire Dawa and would be flown to France on Saturday from the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa. Those abducted were six women and four men working for Doctors Without Borders, a humanitarian organization.

The Somali National Movement, which opposes the government of President Mohamed Siad Barre, claimed responsibility for the kidnappings.

#### Soviet Frees Dissident

MOSCOW (WP) — Yuri Shikhanovich, a dissident mathematician who was imprisoned in 1983 for his role in publishing an underground journal, was released Friday, according to Andrei D. Sakharov, Mr. Sakharov, the dissident physicist and human rights activist, said he had made several appeals in the case.

### INSIDE TODAY

#### GENERAL NEWS

Belgium's king has balked at a role for Kurt Waldheim in a cultural festival. Page 5.

Mario M. Cuomo has, sort of, announced his intentions for the 1988 U.S. election. Page 3.

#### BUSINESS/FINANCE

France's amnesty on illegally exported capital brought in 15.93 billion francs. Page 7.

#### MONDAY'S INT

PERSONAL INVESTING  
How investors are responding to tax law changes that eliminate tax shelters.

# A Year After Duvalier, Fading Hope

**The Associated Press**  
PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — The exhilaration and hope that greeted the fall of Jean-Claude Duvalier a year ago have given way to anger, uncertainty and discontent.

While the three-man junta led by Lieutenant General Henri Namphy has held the country together through general strikes, bloody street confrontations and demands that it move faster on reforms, critics say that the general has not provided the imagination or leadership needed to alleviate hunger and illness.

On Feb. 7, 1986, to astonished disbelief and jubilation of Haitians, General Namphy announced that the president for life had fled the country. Mr. Duvalier now lives in exile in France.

Despite the change of leadership, "the misery is sharp and possibly explosive," said Leslie Manigat, a political scientist and presidential candidate.

"There is an urgency to do something immediately, right now, in the country and the government has done nothing," he said.

Haitian officials minimize the discontent, or argue that the government is denied credit for its accomplishments by critics who have unrealistic expectations.

An assembly of 310 peasant, student, union and church groups concluded last week that Haiti's governing council is a continuation of the Duvalier system "characterized by arbitrary rule, corruption, use of brutal force and incompetence."

The assembly threatened nationwide protests to mark the first anniversary on Saturday of the

presidential elections are set for November. The winner will be sworn in on the second anniversary of Mr. Duvalier's fall.

The Tontons Macoutes, the armed thugs organized by Francois Duvalier and used to quell opposition, have been disbanded. Human rights are no longer systematically abused.

The corruption by which the

## At Ease in Exile

Mr. Duvalier appears to be living at ease on the French Riviera and there are no indications that he plans to leave soon. The Associated Press reported from Mougins, France.

When he arrived in February 1986, the French government said Mr. Duvalier's stay would be temporary. That position has not changed. "We are looking for a country to take him," a Foreign Ministry official said. "Takers are not breaking down the door."

The French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless People rejected a first request by Mr. Duvalier for political refugee status. An appeal was rejected. Another appeal is before the Council of State, France's highest administrative body, and its decision is expected in a few months.

Meanwhile, Mr. Duvalier, 35, his wife, Michelle, and their two children live in this Mediterranean village, near Cannes, in a luxurious villa.

Mr. Duvalier takes frequent day trips, often to Cannes, driving either his Saab 900 or his Ferrari Testa Rossa.

It is difficult to see what goes on inside the villa, which is surrounded by trees. There is a swimming pool, and the family often swims or sunbathes.



Michelle Duvalier at the Isola 2000 ski resort in France.

**'The misery is sharp and possibly explosive. There is an urgency to do something immediately, right now.'**

— Leslie Manigat, presidential candidate

end of the Duvalier government. The Namphy government has scheduled no commemoration.

Mr. Duvalier fled after months of demonstrations and challenges to his authority from the business community and the Roman Catholic Church.

The discontent prevails even though Haitians have more freedom to speak, meet, publish and demonstrate than at any time since Francois Duvalier, Jean-Claude's father, was elected president in 1957.

The junta has held elections for a constitutional assembly, and

Duvaliers are thought to have extracted a fortune from the impoverished country has been curtailed, according to government officials and Western observers.

Legal efforts to recover the money, estimated to be at least \$120 million, are to begin next month at a court in Grasse, France.

Inflation moderated to about 8 percent last year, according to the Central Bank, and the black market in foreign currency dried up. Money changers waving sheafs of bills no longer are common sights in the capital, Port-Au-Prince.

# U.S. Reporter, Expelled by Iran, Denies Espionage Charge

By Thomas Netter

**International Herald Tribune**  
ZURICH — Gerald F. Seib, an American journalist held by Iran for six days on espionage charges, arrived here Friday, visibly shaken but jubilant, after being expelled by the authorities in Tehran.

In a brief statement at the Zurich airport, Mr. Seib denied the allegations of espionage but said he had not been mistreated by the Iranians.

"I'm still not sure why I was detained, or how I was released," he said.

Mr. Seib was detained by the Iranian authorities on Saturday as he was about to leave Tehran with a group of about 50 reporters who had been invited for a press tour of the Iran-Iraq war front.

"I'm thrilled and thankful to be here," he said Friday, his hands shaking as he read a prepared statement. "This happens to be my 31st birthday, and just being here is the best birthday present possible."

He was greeted immediately on his arrival by his wife, Barbara Rosewitz, who like her husband is a reporter for The Wall Street Journal. Mr. Seib, a Journal reporter since 1978, has been based in Cairo covering the Middle East since 1985.

He and the other journalists had been invited to Iran by the government. Mr. Seib was detained while in the company of an official from the Swiss Embassy in Tehran, which represents U.S. interests in Iran.

Mr. Seib said he had contacted

the embassy official after a caller claiming to be from the Iranian Interior Ministry questioned him about his passport and status in the country.

The reporter was charged with espionage, and an Iranian radio report referred to the detention of a person posing as a journalist but visiting Iran on a false passport as a "spy of the Zionist regime," a reference to Israel.

"I came to no physical harm in Iran," Mr. Seib said. He added that for 36 hours before his release he had been "living comfortably, courtesy of the Swiss Embassy in Tehran."

"I want to thank all in the embassy there, from the bottom of my heart," he added. Mr. Seib refused to comment

further on the circumstances of his detention and release, saying: "All I know is that any suggestion that I was involved in any kind of espionage is completely false. I'm a journalist and that's all I am."

Neither Swiss nor U.S. officials would say how Mr. Seib's release was arranged or what sort of diplomatic contacts took place after his detention.

Throughout the incident, the Swiss authorities have refused to comment on their efforts in Mr. Seib's behalf. The Swiss have represented U.S. interests in Iran since the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was taken over by student radicals on Nov. 4, 1979.

Mr. Seib was greeted in Zurich by an official from the Swiss Foreign Ministry and one from the

U.S. Embassy, whom a spokesman declined to identify.

## U.K. Protests Confession

The British Foreign Office relayed a strong protest to Tehran on Friday over the televised confession Thursday of a British businessman who has been held for more than a year in Iran and was recently charged with spying, Agence France-Press reported from London.

The Foreign Office said that what it called "the alleged confession" by Roger Cooper, 51, which was broadcast on Iranian television, "was made in circumstances which are unknown to us," adding: "This is a matter of grave concern."

A Foreign Office spokesman said that Iran's representative in

London was informed that Britain considered the broadcast "unacceptable and totally unacceptable." Mr. Cooper was the Financial Times newspaper's advertising representative in the Gulf region.

The spokesman said that Britain's chargé d'affaires in Tehran would ask the Iranian government for an urgent explanation of the confession, in which Mr. Cooper said he had spied for Britain.

## Bonn Middleman Returns

A go-between acting on behalf of the West German government has returned from the Middle East, where he sought to meet with the kidnappers of two West Germans abducted in Beirut last month, The Associated Press reported Friday from Bonn.

# WORLD BRIEFS

## Heavier Chernobyl Toll Now Forecast

WASHINGTON (WP) — The Soviet nuclear reactor accident last year at Chernobyl may eventually cause up to 4,000 cancer deaths in Europe, double some previous published estimates, according to new projections in a draft report from a U.S. government task force.

The report also estimated for the first time that the accident in April may have caused mental retardation in up to 300 newborn babies in the Soviet Union, and it affirmed that the release of radiation from the Chernobyl explosion and fire may cause up to 10,320 cancer deaths in the Soviet Union over 70 years. Thirty-one deaths have been reported so far.

The report, discussed Friday at a meeting of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, indicated that even 10 months after the accident, considerable uncertainty remains about its effect on health and the environment. But NRC officials said Thursday that the figures represented the U.S. government's best assessment to date of the long-term health toll from the disaster.

## 15 Injured in Madrid Student Unrest

MADRID (NYT) — Fifteen people were injured and 15 arrested in clashes with police here Friday as nearly 2,000 youths protesting university admissions policies sought to march on the office and housing compound of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez.

Similar clashes also broke out in other Spanish cities, the latest flare-up in nearly two months of student strikes and protest that have crippled the country's secondary schools and many of its universities. Many of the students are demanding the elimination of tuition and entrance examinations to universities.

Hooded youths threw rocks and beer bottles at helmeted riot police and dragged cars across streets in the demonstration, banned by the local government. Police, in greater force than previous demonstrations, counter-charged repeatedly.

## Iraq Bombs Iranian Cities, Oil Fields

NICOSIA (UPI) — Iraqi warplanes bombed two cities and two major oil fields in Iran on Friday, in response to an Iranian surface-to-air missile attack on Baghdad.

The official Iranian news agency said Friday that several people were killed or wounded and houses were destroyed when the planes hit Tabriz and Qum, following the missile attack on Baghdad late Thursday.

A military spokesman in Baghdad, quoted by Iraq's state-owned news agency, said Iraqi jets also hit the Gachsaran and the Ghara oil fields in southern Iran, leaving fuel installations and pumping stations afloat.

## Airline Said to Have Helped Contras

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The president of Southern Air Transport reportedly bought two cargo planes at a cost of \$1 million and gave them to the private effort to help supply Nicaraguan rebels, according to two Canadian aircraft dealers who sold the planes.

The sale of the two Canibus cargo planes indicates that the Miami-based carrier and its president, William G. Langton, played a larger role in supplying the rebels, or contras, than had previously been known, The Philadelphia Inquirer reported in its Friday editions.

Executives of PropAir, based in Rouyn, Quebec, said they sold two planes to Mr. Langton during meetings in 1985. The planes were delivered Jan. 23 and April 11, 1986, and then turned over to the contra supply network, PropAir's president, Jean Pronovost, and vice president, Luis Pronovost, told the newspaper. A Southern Air representative refused comment to the Inquirer on the report.



William G. Langton

## U.S. Mediating Between Falkland Foes

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain said Friday that the United States was acting as a go-between with Argentina in an attempt to get the two countries talking again following their war over the Falkland Islands in 1982.

A Foreign Office spokesman said Britain had received, via the United States, some ideas from Argentina on issues connected with the Falklands that were not specifically linked to sovereignty. Britain has sent a reply, the spokesman said.

Relations between Buenos Aires and London have been severed since the 10-week war over the South Atlantic islands. Argentina has made negotiation of sovereignty a condition for restoring ties and Britain has refused to discuss sovereignty.

## 9 Killed in Clash in South Lebanon

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — Eight Lebanese guerrillas and a member of the South Lebanon Army, the Israeli-backed militia, were killed Friday in a clash in Israel's self-declared "security zone" in southern Lebanon, an Israeli Army spokesman said. Three Israeli soldiers were injured, he added.

The battle occurred before dawn near Beaufort Castle, overlooking northern Israel. An Israeli spokesman said several dozen guerrillas of Hezbollah, an Iranian-backed Shiite Muslim group, attacked a military position near the village of Kfar Tibnit, five miles (nine kilometers) north of the Israeli border, during the night.

In Beirut, a statement by the "Islamic Resistance," believed to be pro-Iranian Muslim radicals, said its fighters briefly captured a South Lebanon Army post at Ali al-Tajer, north of Beaufort Castle, and killed 20 militiamen. A militia spokesman dismissed the casualty claim as ridiculous.

## Prices Rise as Brazil Lifts Controls

RIO DE JANEIRO (UPI) — The price of public transportation rose 50 percent Friday after the Brazilian government ended a price freeze on thousands of goods and services imposed a year ago. Prices for food and other products were scheduled to take effect soon.

The government of President José Sarney froze prices of about 2,500 goods and services last February in an effort to reduce an inflation rate nearing 500 percent a year. On Thursday, faced with widespread shortages of consumer goods, it allowed large price increases for about 2,100 items but maintained controls on 400 other goods.

Officials said that within days, price increases of 20 to 60 percent would take effect for eggs, chicken, margarine, bread and macaroni.

## For the Record

The Reagan administration will not sign a treaty backed by 13 Pacific nations to create a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific, the State Department has announced, as expected. (WP)

# Carl Rogers, 85, Dies; U.S. Psychotherapist

By Daniel Goleman

**New York Times Service**  
NEW YORK — Carl R. Rogers, 85, a popular author and pre-eminent American psychotherapist whose influence has spanned decades, died Wednesday night of a heart attack after surgery for a broken hip in La Jolla, California.

Dr. Rogers was known for developing the client-centered approach to psychotherapy, in which the therapist maintains an accepting and empathic stance toward the patient and lets the patient take the lead in the focus, pace and direction of therapy.

He was also a founder of humanistic psychology and instrumental in the encounter group movement of the 1960s. Among the best known of his books was "On Becoming a Person," published in 1961.

Humanistic psychology emphasizes a person's own capacity for lifelong growth and development rather than dwelling on events in the person's past or concentrating on the therapist's ideas of how the person should change.

Dr. Rogers's client-centered approach is today one of the most widely used techniques among therapists and counselors. Some times also called "person-centered" or "nondirective" therapy, the approach has had a wide impact on psychology, education and organizational development. Its influence led to the common use among psychotherapists of the term "client" rather than "patient" for those they treat.

"It is the client who knows what hurts, what directions to go, what problems are crucial, what experiences have been deeply buried," Dr. Rogers wrote in "On Becoming a Person."

"One of the tenets of client-centered therapy is that the individual can make his own choices," he said

last year. "I disagree with manipulative approaches to therapy. To assume that one person can be in charge of another's life is a dangerous philosophy."

By adapting his approach for work with groups of people, in the 1960s Dr. Rogers became one of the chief architects of the encounter group, a technique now commonly used for training executives and other leaders.

"Encounter groups have spread through the culture by now," Dr. Rogers said last year. "A lot of the kooky aspects of groups and the more crazy therapists have fallen by the wayside."

In a series of meetings in the 1960s with other scholars, including Abraham Maslow and Rollo May, Dr. Rogers became a founder of humanistic psychology, which was then called the Third Force in psychology, to distinguish it from psychoanalysis and behaviorism, the other two dominant schools of thought at the time.

"Carl Rogers was, for many, the most important voice in the human potential movement" that blossomed in the late 1960s and early 1970s, said Paul DuBois, the executive director of the Association for Humanistic Psychology.

In recent years Dr. Rogers focused his efforts on leading encounter groups that brought together people from conflicting political factions. He conducted such groups with Protestants and Roman Catholics in Belfast, with clashing politicians from Central America and with blacks and whites in South Africa. He was to return next month to lead a second session in South Africa.

"In the groups, you see each other as a person, not as those evil Catholics or Protestants," he said. "The feelings of irrational hostility dissolve."

# Mike Burke, Ex-Head of Yankees, Dies in Ireland

**International Herald Tribune**  
NEW YORK — Michael (Mike) Burke, 70, former president of the

New York Yankees and Madison Square Garden, died Thursday of cancer in Dublin, where he had lived for several years.

Mr. Burke was a secret agent, screen writer, circus manager, an executive with CBS, president of the Yankees, president of the Garden and a boxing and skating impresario.

He was born in Connecticut, but

raised by grandparents in Ireland. In 1941, he joined the U.S. Office of Strategic Services. He was decorated for action behind the lines.

After the war, he worked on a movie based on his adventures, "Cloak and Dagger," starring Gary Cooper. Later he worked for the U.S. high commissioner in Germany, John J. McCloy, and also for the CIA in secret operations.

He then joined Ringling Brothers circus. Soon he became president of the Yankees under CBS.

When the network decided to sell, he put together a syndicate to buy the team. He refurbished Yankee Stadium and kept the team from moving to New Jersey. **Michel Baroin, 56, French Executive**

YAOUNDE, Cameroon (Reuters) — Michel Baroin, 56, a leading French businessman, and eight other persons were killed Wednesday when a private jet carrying them crashed in Cameroon.

Mr. Baroin, 56, was the chairman of FNAC, a major French retail outlet for electronic appliances, books and records.

## DEATH NOTICE

Harry DORSETT GREMILLON of Texas City, Texas, international doctor and designer, passed away in Paris, February 5. Services will be held at the American Cathedral, Ave. George V, Monday, February 9, at 2 p.m.

First Prize: \$500 cash  
Second Prize: \$250 cash  
Third Prize: \$100 cash

As part of our Centennial Celebrations, here's the 1987 International Herald Tribune Classified Valentine Message Contest

Every year on February 14th, more and more people use the Trib's classified section to send a greeting to the Valentine of their choice and some of them get pretty creative. Here's a selection from 1986.

published in the IHT's edition of Saturday, February 21st.

The jury, (whose verdict will be final) is composed of four distinguished experts:

- Bob McCabe, Corporate Editor of the IHT, a veteran journalist known for his urbanity and wit.
- Virginia Vittoz, a leading American advertising writer based in Paris.
- Dick Morgan, Associate Publisher of the IHT who dreamed up this crazy contest.
- The Very Rev. James R. Leo, Dean of the American Cathedral in Paris who will bring a spiritual dimension to the judging and keep the proceedings honest.

So have some fun with us, wherever you may be. Get your creative juices flowing and send in your entry today.

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First line of text takes a maximum of 25 letters, symbols or spaces; all other lines up to 36. No abbreviations. Minimum spaces accepted: two lines.

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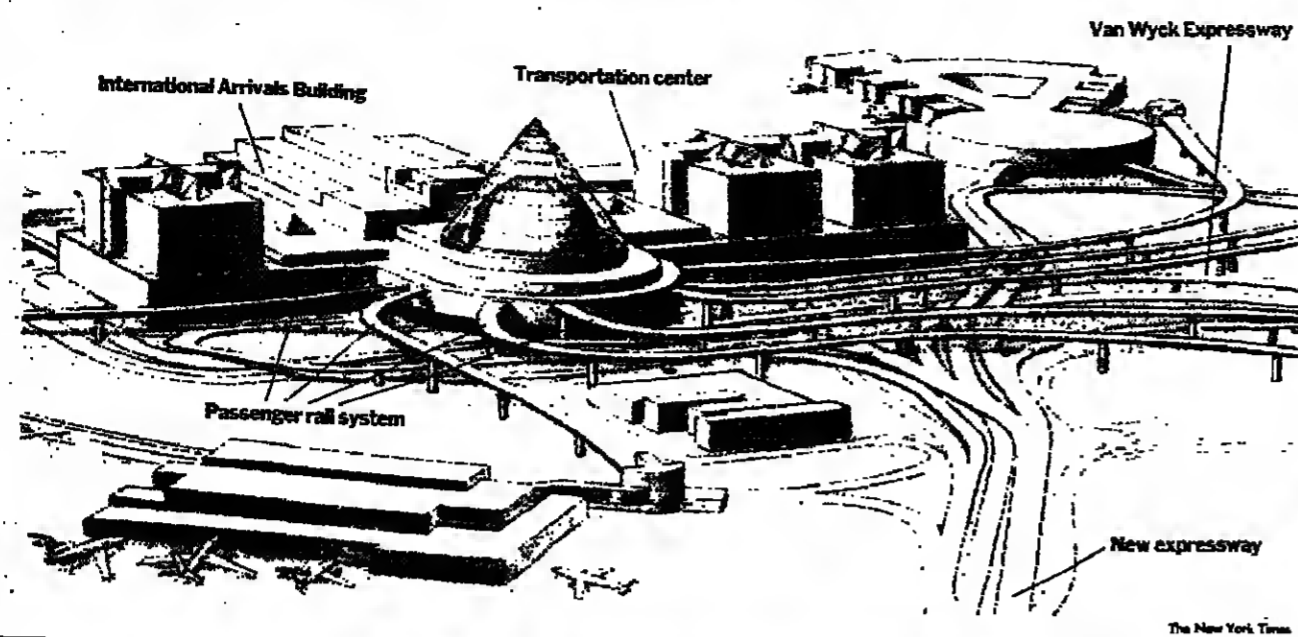
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### Redevelopment Plan for Kennedy Airport

Included in a proposal for a five-story, \$500 million transportation center are an air-freight control tower, airline counters, baggage claim areas, shops, restaurants and 2,000 underground parking spaces. An automated rail system would connect the center to individual terminals. A new expressway would provide a second entrance.



The New York Times

### New York to Invest \$3 Billion In Expansion of Major Airports

The New York metropolitan area's three major airports, struggling to handle growing passenger traffic, will soon begin extensive expansion intended to unblock access roads, speed crowds through terminals and reduce flight delays. The New York Times reports. Construction is expected to cost \$3 billion and take eight to 10 years. Some construction has begun, but most is on the drawing board. Officials hope to minimize disruption of travel by scheduling work at night and by avoiding construction in peak travel periods. But some community officials say the expansion will damage surrounding neighborhoods and express concern that airports are being enlarged far beyond the capacity of highways and public transportation. Other U.S. airports are meeting a growing demand generated by a strong economy and by low-cost, no-frills carriers that have followed airline deregulation. O'Hare in Chicago, for example, is undergoing a \$1.6 billion renovation and Denver plans to build a \$3 billion replacement for Stapleton International Airport.

### AMERICAN TOPICS

#### Short Takes

A growing number of U.S. nurses are going to law school. The American Association of Nurse Attorneys, established five years ago, has 350 members. It estimates that an additional 350 nurses are either lawyers or in law school. Nurse attorneys typically handle medical malpractice, product liability and nurse licensing disputes. Why did they branch out into law? Some said that as nurses they felt powerless in the face of doctors and hospital administrations. Some cited better pay. One nurse who found herself testifying frequently in drug addiction and child abuse cases said, "I saw a real void in the nursing profession in terms of our knowledge of the law." Overparked in a 30-minute zone in Tacoma, Washington, Terri Westmark came rushing up to her car to find a police officer writing out a parking ticket. The officer, Frank Gavaldon, said Miss Westmark had several parking violations so he asked her out for a cup of coffee to discuss the problem. "Three days after we met we decided to get married," Miss Westmark said. They did, late last month. But Miss Westmark said she still got the ticket.

The metric system is slowly gaining ground in the United States. Although public apathy caused the federal government to stop promoting the metric system in the late 1970s, businesses with overseas markets stuck to it. The American automobile industry measures car components in metric units, although wheelbase and weight are still expressed in inches and pounds for the U.S. market. Most food products are now labeled in both traditional and metric designations. Most soft drinks are sold in half-liter, liter and two-liter containers. "Deep down, there's plenty of metric going on," says a Department of Commerce spokesman. "It's just that it's not visible, it's not being forced on people."

Educational television programs like "Square One Television" and "Sesame Street," says Jonathan Yardley, book critic for The Washington Post, "offer the silent promise that we can educate our children without making them work. No more classroom, no more books, no more teacher's dirty looks: Just lie back in front of the tube and let it all wash in. That is 'education' as only an empty and frivolous society could imagine it to be."

### U.S. Fears Reprisals for Drug Arrest

By Mary Thornton

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. law enforcement agents around the world have been put on alert for possible retaliation by the underground organization of an alleged cocaine trafficker who was captured this week in Colombia and extradited to the United States. The suspect, Carlos Lehder Rivas, 37, faces numerous U.S. drug charges. He was flown to Tampa International Airport on Thursday, accompanied by agents of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration.

Mr. Lehder asked for court-appointed counsel at a hearing Thursday in Tampa. He said that he had no funds with him.

A U.S. magistrate ordered him held for a hearing on Monday in Jacksonville on an indictment of six years ago on drug and conspiracy charges.

The chief of the Drug Enforcement Administration, John C. Lawn, said Thursday that U.S. authorities have long considered Mr. Lehder and two other suspected partners in Colombia's "Medellin cartel" to be the top drug dealers in the world. The two, Jorge Ochoa and Pablo Escobar, are fugitives. The cartel is believed to be responsible for smuggling more than 75 percent of the cocaine entering the United States.

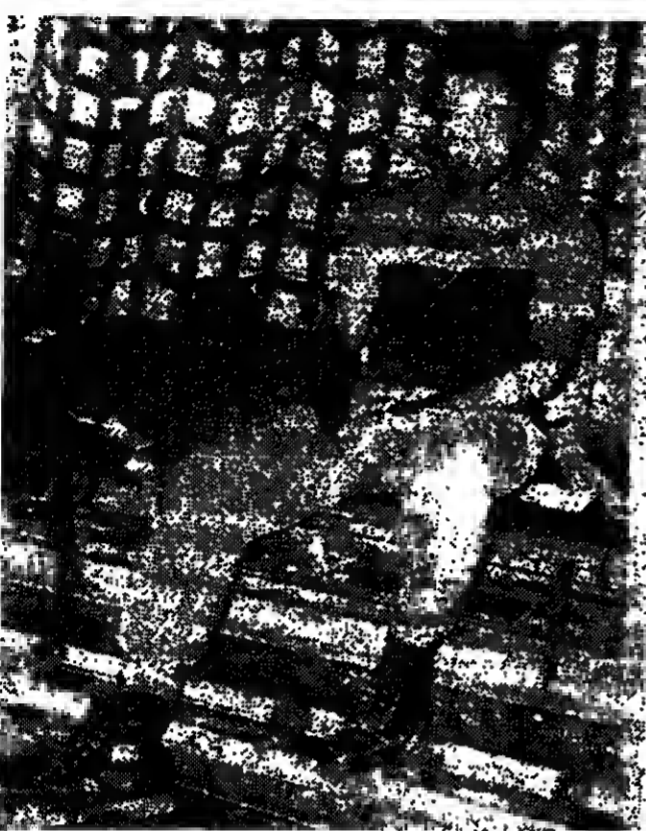
Mr. Lawn notified his agents in the United States and in 43 offices around the world to exercise "an advanced state of readiness" for themselves and their families. "Medellin is a cartel known for violence and based upon that history, we have taken that extra step of security," he said.

Susan Schnitzer, a Federal Bureau of Investigation spokeswoman, said the bureau also warned its agents to be "mindful of the possibility of violence" in connection with the Lehder case.

Federal law enforcement sources said Mr. Lehder was responsible for offering a \$350,000 reward in 1985 for the murder or capture of Mr. Lawn or his predecessor, Francis M. (Bud) Mullen Jr.

Mr. Lehder was arrested Wednesday, along with 14 of his bodyguards, by Colombian police and military forces after a gun battle at a remote ranch near Medellin. Colombian authorities approved his extradition as Mr. Lehder was aboard a military aircraft en route from Medellin to Bogota, where a Drug Enforcement Agency aircraft was waiting for him.

Mr. Lehder was indicted in 1981, in Jacksonville, Florida, on multiple counts of importing cocaine into the United States. He also was named in an indictment returned in U.S. District Court in Miami on Aug. 26, 1986, charging him with 13 counts of drug smuggling and racketeering.



Carlos Lehder Rivas on a military plane after his arrest. The Colombian Defense Ministry released the photograph.

### U.S. Panel Would End Local Vetoes on Nuclear Plants

By Ben A. Franklin

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The staff of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has drafted a proposal that would permit the agency to license nuclear plants for full operation over the objections of state or local authorities.

The proposed rule change, which has not yet been approved by the agency's staff director, would also have to be approved by the commission. It was disclosed Thursday on Capitol Hill.

The change would allow the commission to waive its requirement that state and local authorities participate in plans to evacuate people in a 10-mile (16-kilometer) zone around a nuclear power plant in the event of an emergency.

State and local opposition to the emergency plans at the Shoreham plant in New York and the Seabrook plant in southern New Hampshire have delayed the issuance of operating licenses by the commission.

A commission spokesman, Bob Newlin, said, "The idea is that we don't get entangled in the legal contortions of localities, but it is nothing final."

Mr. Newlin said action by Victor

Stello, the commission staff director, "is imminent and we expect his decision in the next few days."

The proposal reflected the increasing impatience of a majority of the commission with nuclear plant delays. Its chairman, Lando W. Zech Jr., is a retired admiral who assumed the post in July.

Representative Edward J. Markey, a Democrat of Massachusetts, said the proposal was unconstitutional as well as "outrageous."

"The draft rule raises very serious constitutional questions regarding potential infringement of powers reserved to the states under the 10th Amendment to the Constitution," Mr. Markey said. "The NRC appears to be on the verge of declaring open warfare against the states on this issue. If they proceed, they can certainly expect a battle."

Mr. Markey has reintroduced a bill this year that would give state

governors veto power over the licensing of nuclear power plants.

In a draft of a memorandum on the change, Mr. Stello and William C. Parter, the commission's general counsel, said they "saw no legal obstacles to the proposed rule but would defer to others on the policy questions involved. Mr. Stello noted that "the proposal will be highly controversial."

But the memorandum said that "he overrules the proposal from a policy standpoint."

The proposal was first mentioned at an Interior Committee hearing of the House of Representatives on Thursday and later described by commission officials as merely "a draft rule change" not yet on the commission's agenda.

It was denounced as "outrageous" by Fabian Palomino, special counsel to Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York. Mr. Palomino said the governor would oppose

it "in every possible forum, including before the public and the Congress and, if necessary, in the courts."

"I've never seen such an utter lack of concern for the safety and health of people around nuclear plants as is embodied in this proposal," he added.

The memorandum described the proposal as "a far less drastic approach" than the request by the Public Service Co. of New Hampshire, operators of the Seabrook plant, to shrink the circumference of the required evacuation zone from 10 miles to 1 mile. The commission has not yet ruled on whether it would entertain such a proposal.

According to Mr. Markey, the memorandum proposed that the commission could grant an operating license if the applicant, a nuclear utility such as the Long Island Lighting Co., the owner of Shore-

ham, "demonstrates to the commission's satisfaction" that several safety conditions have been met.

Among the conditions, Representative Markey said, was one requiring the applicant to indicate to the commission that copies of the utility's own evacuation plan had been provided to state and local authorities "which would have otherwise participated in its preparation or implementation and has assured them that it stands ready to cooperate should they change their position" that such a plan is inadequate.

According to Mr. Markey, the memorandum proposed that the commission could grant an operating license if the applicant, a nuclear utility such as the Long Island Lighting Co., the owner of Shore-

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### Bentsen Halts His \$10,000 Breakfast Club

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, conceding that he had made a mistake, announced Friday that he would disband the "Chairman's Council" of lobbyists who agreed to pay \$10,000 each to have breakfast with him once a month.

Mr. Bentsen, a Democrat and the new chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said in a statement, "I'm not known to make

many mistakes but when I do it's a doozy, and in forming that breakfast club I really blew it."

The "Chairman's Council" will be disbanded, the statement said, and the money returned to the estimated 40 lobbyists and political action committees that joined.

The \$10,000 contributions, which are the maximum allowed from political action committees, were to go to Mr. Bentsen's 1988 re-election campaign fund.

The breakfast group held its first meeting a week ago. It was formed after Mr. Bentsen sent out a letter Jan. 15 asking for "advice, assistance and early financial support crucial to a successful campaign."

The letter went to 200 lobbyists and chairmen of political action committees.

Mr. Bentsen's position as Finance Committee chairman gives him substantial influence in writing legislation on trade.

### New CBS Chief Reported to Seek Cut Of \$50 Million From News Budget

By Peter J. Boyer

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The chief executive of CBS Inc. has asked CBS News to cut its budget up to \$50 million, or 17 percent, prompting a drastic reassessment of worldwide CBS News operations.

The request for streamlining came from Lawrence A. Tisch, chief executive officer and the largest shareholder of CBS Inc. It may bring a radical restructuring of CBS News, according to sources at the network.

A CBS spokesman said Thursday that Mr. Tisch denied the report of the cutback. The Associated Press reported from New York. The spokesman, George Schweitzer, said CBS was continuing to examine the budgets of every division because of a general shrinking of revenues, but no figures for cutbacks had been established.

[Mr. Schweitzer quoted Mr. Tisch as saying the \$50 million figure was "hilarious."]

The proposed reduction in the CBS News budget could bring downsizing and cutbacks at the news division that would make the severe cutbacks of last year seem insignificant, an official said. More than

100 CBS News employees were dismissed in that cutback.

According to sources at the network, the proposed streamlining of CBS News may not take the form of traditional cutbacks but a reworking of the CBS news-gathering process, particularly in the news bureaus abroad.

Howard Stringer, president of CBS News, declined to discuss specific budget goals Thursday. Mr. Stringer said Mr. Tisch, who became chief executive officer of CBS in a boardroom fight last fall, had been discussing his concerns about the cost of CBS News for some time.

"He's said to me: 'What should a news division cost? Do we need all these people?'" Mr. Stringer said. "This is part of a self-examination. This is part of slimming down to a smaller, more efficient news division."

Mr. Tisch has repeatedly said that CBS News would not be diminished in any cost-cutting drives. "All I am interested in is doing the right thing by the news division," he said Thursday. "But if a better, more efficient job can be done in delivering news to the American people without sacrifice to quality, that's wonderful."

At the core of the issue, according to many CBS executives, is that despite Mr. Tisch's statements of support for CBS News, the news operation does not look like a reasonable business enterprise to the new chief executive.

The CBS News budget has grown rapidly in recent years, from \$89 million in 1978 to nearly \$300 million this year, and the division regularly loses money, according to sources at the network.

The largest chunk of that money, nearly \$100 million, is spent on the "CBS Evening News," and much of the rest of the cost of CBS News — maintaining bureaus around the world, for example — is directly related to the program.

The pressure to reduce costs rests on Mr. Stringer, who was appointed president of CBS News last fall. One idea is for CBS News to find new commercial outlets for its product, thereby amortizing the cost of CBS News.

Another possibility is to redesign the "CBS Evening News" drastically. Rather than having correspondents and producers from the 25 CBS bureaus struggle for space for their separate reports on a daily newscast, CBS might choose a sort of print newsmagazine approach,

House of Representatives, had drawn such interest in national political circles that he thought the time was right to make his position clear.

"The decision to be made is: Do you stop all consideration of it or do you say, 'I'm going to take a look at it?'" Mr. Cuomo said of a presidential race, adding at another point, "I want to get it done."

The governor said he met Jan. 30 in his New York office with Gerald Raffoon, the former political media adviser who helped engineer the presidential victory of Jimmy Carter. He said he also held separate meetings Thursday with Kirk O'Donnell, a top aide to Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the former House speaker, and with Robert Shrum, a former speech writer for Senator Edward M. Kennedy and for George S. McGovern, the 1972 Democratic presidential candidate.

"These are people regularly described as the best, brightest people in the Democratic Party at the operations level," said Mr. Cuomo, who added that the meetings had been at his request. His comments marked the first time he has acknowledged seeking the advice of national political strategists on a possible presidential campaign.

The governor did not disclose the specifics of the meetings, other than to say that the advantages and disadvantages he would encounter as a candidate were discussed. He said that the meetings did not amount to an endorsement of him by the strategists and that he had not offered any of them campaign positions.

In discussing the considerations that were running through his mind, the governor said he first needed to decide whether he had something special to offer the country.

The governor said he was concerned about the harsh scrutiny his family would come under if he ran for president.

Mr. Cuomo said he wanted to review how he could continue to serve as governor and run for president at the same time. If he ran, he said, it would be "a short race" because he could not campaign until the end of the state legislative session, in early July. He said his chronic back pain was "another thing" that had to be considered.

Asked if one consideration was whether he thought he could win as a presidential candidate, Mr. Cuomo said, "You don't want it to be a fool's errand." But he added that "more important than win ability is what do you do when you get there."



Mario M. Cuomo

at some points volunteering information.

The governor said his visit on Wednesday to Washington, where he was greeted warmly by Jim Wright of Texas, the speaker of the

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Confused Indifference

The Antiballistic Missile Treaty of 1972 is in peril. Almost alone among arms control agreements, it has helped prevent nuclear war, sharply curtailing the development of a dangerous mix of defensive and offensive forces.

The treaty declares that the parties will not "develop, test or deploy ABM systems or components which are sea-based, air-based, space-based or mobile land-based."

AIDS in Perspective

The U.S. surgeon-general recently compared AIDS to the Black Death, a plague that killed a third of Europe's population in the 14th century.

ing men and women equally. Bot Central Africa may suffer from special factors, like widespread medical use of unclean needles.

Other Comment

Should the West Help? Should the West, as Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German foreign minister, said last Sunday, help Mikhail Gorbachev reform the Soviet system?

istratio matter about sinking ships, and interpret the resignations as evidence the White House team is crumbling.

It's Not a Sinking Ship Patrick Buchanan is the latest in a series of White House advisers to announce his departure into private life.

A Splendid Cup for America America's Cup is back. Well done, Dennis Conner. [He] and his Stars & Stripes crew breezed through the final three rounds of the America's Cup races with a 12-1 record.

OPINION A New Revolution: Helping Aquino Bring Land Reform

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — On Sept. 22, 1983, thousands of Filipinos marched to the gates of Malacañang Palace, lashing out at President Ferdinand Marcos for the assassination of Benigno Aquino in August.

While the nationwide plebiscite Monday seemed to reaffirm Mrs. Aquino's broad-based support, her government enters its second year still struggling to revive the crippled economy.

By Peter Schmeisser foreign capital that accompanied last year's election, the government is unable to finance the considerable expenses of land reform.

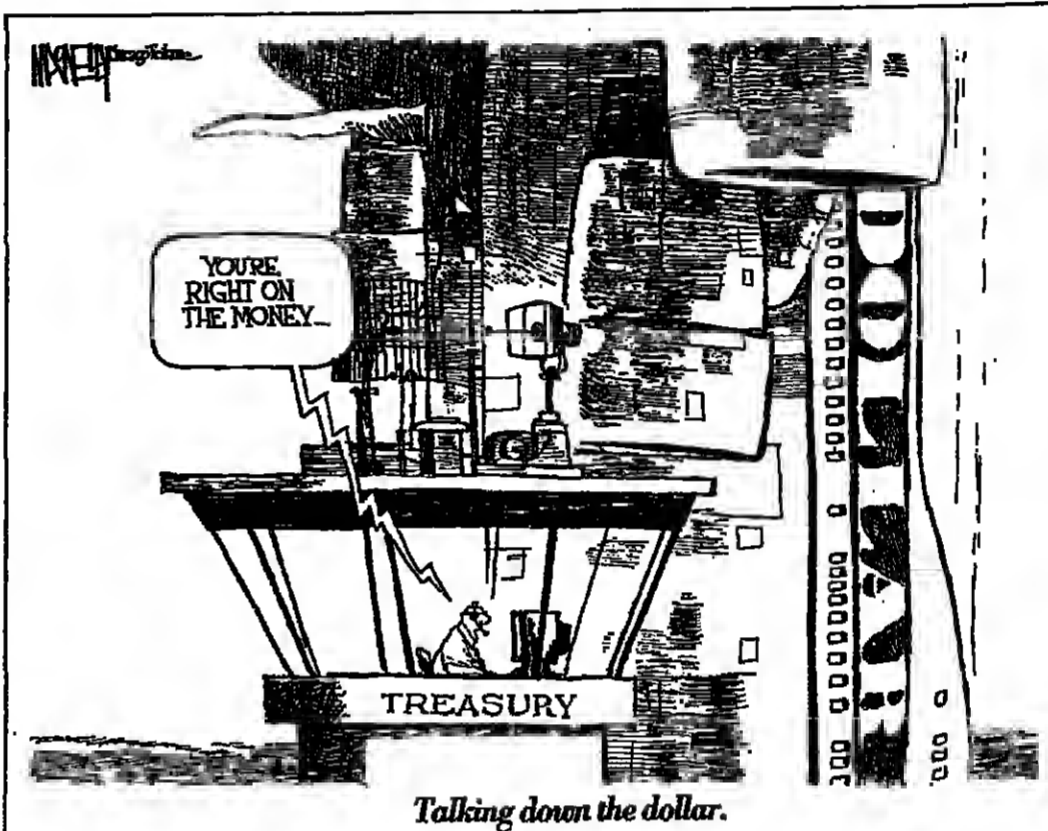
Even with sufficient capital, land reform will be an uphill struggle against centuries of agrarian tradition. It becomes clear that any revolution in the rural economy will require not only courageous leadership but extensive planning and outside assistance from the country's traditional ally, the United States.

Eighteen plantations on Negros' western side founded cooperatives with their workers, ceding a portion of land for laborers to cultivate and feed their families.

The Saudis Keep an Eye To the Sky

By Hobart Rowen

RIYADH — Perhaps no recent U.S.-Saudi question has generated more emotion than the sale of five AWACS radar control planes to this Middle Eastern kingdom.



By holding back help from the Philippines today, America risks losing Subic Bay and Clark Field, both important strategic bases. It also risks losing any hopes of future alliances with a new generation of Filipinos who remember the United States not as the liberator of the Pacific but as the power that bankrupted Mr. Marcos for nearly 20 years.

A Deft Assault by Gorbachev on a Risk-Free Society

By Thomas H. Naylor

DURHAM, North Carolina — If the new chief executive officer of a major U.S. corporation wants to introduce fundamental policy changes, he must come to grips with the company's culture.

businesses like IBM, Shell Oil, Dow Chemical and Burroughs Wellcome, and have concluded that such techniques are well suited to large Soviet enterprises as they evolve from highly centralized functional organizations to less centralized multi-product, multinational organizations.

When Raisa Gorbachev visited the Paris fashion houses of Pierre Cardin and Yves Saint Laurent in 1985, Americans were told this was communist propaganda aimed at the United States.

Soviet enterprises have, over certain industries, more imports mean more competition in the Soviet domestic market. Through this strategy, combined with decentralized planning, flexible prices and wages and the use of production incentives, Mr. Gorbachev is injecting vitality and flexibility into moribund enterprises.

Deng's Backpedaling Catches Hong Kong Off-Balance

By Lee Yee

HONG KONG — A month ago, no one could have foreseen the dramatic turn that events have taken in the People's Republic of China.

reform, but have prompted the leadership to clamp down. Long-forgotten slogans about class struggle are again coming in the official media.

political evolution be dismissed. Over the past two years, China has consistently stood with Hong Kong's most committed conservatives in opposing the development of a democratic, representative government here.



LETTER Pretoria's Squatters

Lawrence Haar's letter of Jan. 28 was cynical and distorting when he compared squatter camps in South Africa to those "throughout the Third World."

reformation, but there is probably much more in store. The writer is editor-in-chief of The Nineties, a political monthly published in Hong Kong. He contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

1912: An Accord in China PEKING — Upon the suggestion of Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen, a cessation of hostilities has been agreed to by both sides.

1937: FDR Under Fire WASHINGTON — While the nation's press, shocked by President Franklin D. Roosevelt's proposals for renovation of the Federal judiciary, was accusing him of starting a revolution, political leaders went into huddles [on Feb. 6], and the nine justices of the Supreme Court, whose jobs have suddenly become precarious, locked themselves up in their marble temple for a council of war.

# 2 Accidents Said to Mar Soviet Space Program

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union, which launched a manned space mission early Friday, had two serious space setbacks late last month, an authoritative aviation industry magazine reports.

The magazine called the failure of the largest space vehicle accident since the shuttle Challenger and a U.S. Air Force Titan during launch in 1986.

The other incident, the magazine said, involved the deliberate explosion of the Cosmos-1813 military reconnaissance satellite on Jan. 29 "to prevent the malfunctioning vehicle from falling into U.S. hands."

The Soviet Union has sought to market the Proton booster as an international launch vehicle. The 770-ton rocket is comparable in size to the Titan-3, the largest U.S. rocket except for the space shuttle booster.

Plans for the station, which would allow some Pentagon research to go forward, were disclosed Thursday by James C. Fletcher, administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, in testimony before the Senate Committee on Aeronautics and Space.

The administration's proposal was sent by cable Wednesday night to potential allied partners in the project who have expressed concerns about military applications of what they had originally understood would be a civilian project.

It was unclear Thursday whether the new administration position, intended to reconcile differences between NASA and the Defense Department, would satisfy the Europeans and Japanese.

Neither Mr. Fletcher nor other NASA officials would reveal details of the agreement.

The administration's proposed policy is scheduled to be discussed in negotiations with the foreign partners Feb. 11 and 12 in Washington.

Officials said some people at the Pentagon were concerned that the administration would back away from early deployment and a changed position on the ABM treaty if members of Congress and the allies were consulted.

The Senate has been reviewing the issue of treaty interpretation on the basis of secret negotiating records made available by the administration.

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## Reagan Celebrates His 76th Birthday

President Ronald Reagan, with the help of his wife, Nancy, blew out the candles on his birthday cake in Washington on Friday as the White House staff put on a surprise party. The U.S. Marine Corps Band and the staff surprised the president as he arrived at the old Executive Office Building, and the big band broke into "Seventy-Six Trombones." "Really, you have made my day," Mr. Reagan said.

## U.S. Backs Off on Plan To Arm Space Station

By Philip M. Boffey  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, reacting to concerns of potential European and Japanese partners, will rule out deploying major weapons systems on a proposed space station, according to government officials.

Plans for the station, which would allow some Pentagon research to go forward, were disclosed Thursday by James C. Fletcher, administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, in testimony before the Senate Committee on Aeronautics and Space.

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## Peace Talks On Deadline In Manila

By Michael Richardson  
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — The Philippine government faced a self-imposed deadline Saturday on reviving peace talks with Communist rebels, one of two insurgencies impeding the country's progress toward political and economic stability.

The administration of President Corason C. Aquino has placed conditions and a time limit on resumption of talks with the Communists, saying they have until Saturday to reply. A 60-day cease-fire between Communist and government forces is due to expire Sunday.

(General Fidel V. Ramos, the army chief of staff, said in a speech Friday to officers that government policy was to extend the truce if the guerrillas were willing to negotiate. Reuters reported. But he warned of war "in those other regions where" the rebels "remain hard-headed, where they continue to violate our laws.")

[The National Democratic Front, representatives of the rebels, said Friday that "we declare an end to the cease-fire in northern Luzon," according to a statement by the region's branch of the front. The statement accused the army of bad faith and the government of offering empty gestures.]

Meanwhile, representatives of Muslim groups that have carried on a long battle against the government are scheduled to open autonomy negotiations with the government in Manila on Monday. Officials said Friday it was likely that one of the three Muslim guerrilla groups would boycott the conference.

The Communist insurgency has gradually spread from the main Philippine island of Luzon to the central and southern sections of the country.

Official estimates put the number of Communist regular troops at 23,500. Jaime Ferrer, the minister of local government, said earlier this week that nearly half of the country's villages were either infiltrated or influenced by the Communists.

Teofisto Guingona, head of the government's negotiating panel, said after meeting Mrs. Aquino and military commanders on Thursday that negotiations on far-reaching reforms demanded by the Communists must be continued within the framework of a new constitution endorsed by more than 75 percent of voters in a national plebiscite Monday.

Analysts said Friday that acceptance of this condition would be a major concession by the Communists, who had said that the charter promoted the interests of a ruling elite and "imperialist" powers, chiefly the United States.

A commander of the main Muslim guerrilla group, the Moro National Liberation Front, said last month that the Communists had proposed a tactical alliance with his soldiers if negotiations with the government failed.

The Moro front and two break-away organizations — Moro front reformists and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front — are estimated by Philippine military sources to have at least 20,000 regular troops.

They operate in the southern part of the Philippines, a predominantly Christian country with a Muslim minority concentrated in the western sector of Mindanao and adjacent islands.

Filipino Muslims began an armed struggle in the early 1970s, several years after Communist guerrillas started a revolutionary war against the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Nur Misuari, chairman of the Moro front, signed a cease-fire in a meeting last September with Mrs. Aquino in the southern Philippines. In January, he dropped the Moro front's demands for independence of the southern Philippines and agreed to begin negotiations on autonomy.

The government formally apologized for the death and took steps that included the arrest and indictment of two police officers and the replacement of the national police chief and the home affairs minister.

The opposition, however, charging that torture is widespread in South Korea, has demanded more. The student's death appears to have angered large numbers of South Koreans and given the opposition a new organizing issue.

## Italian Report on Abu Nidal Points To Syrian Links With Terrorists

By Roberto Suro  
New York Times Service

ROME — An Italian prosecutor's report that has called for the indictment of Abu Nidal, the Palestinian terrorist leader, contends that a 1985 attack on the Rome airport was planned in Syria and carried out by the Abu Nidal group, according to senior judicial officials.

The report asserts that the four gunmen who conducted the attack had intended to seize an Israeli airliner and blow it up over Tel Aviv but were foiled when security men opened fire on them, the officials said.

The Abu Nidal group was also responsible for the attack on the Vienna airport, which took place simultaneously on Dec. 27, 1985, according to the report filed earlier this week but still covered by judicial secrecy.

A total of 20 persons died in the two attacks and more than 110 were wounded.

Abu Nidal is a Syrian-based terrorist leader whose real name is Sabri el-Banna.

In his report, the public prosecutor, Domenico Sica, requests that three persons be charged with perpetrating a massacre. His recommendations are being reviewed by a judge, who will decide whether to call a trial.

Mr. Sica's report does not charge direct involvement by Syrian government officials in the airport attack, although it cites evidence of links with the Abu Nidal group, according to a magistrate familiar with the document.

A parallel investigation into several terrorist actions possibly organized by Abu Nidal in Italy is still under way, and that inquiry is trying to determine whether Syria was supporting the group, said officials involved in anti-terrorism efforts.

Italian and U.S. officials contended shortly after the 1985 attacks that the attacks had been carried out by the Abu Nidal organization and that there was strong evidence of Syrian support for the group. Syria denied any involvement.

Many of the allegations in Mr. Sica's report are based on confessions by the survivor of the squad that attacked the Rome airport, Ibrahim Mohammed Khaled, 19.

According to judicial officials, Mr. Khaled provided a description of Abu Nidal's headquarters in Damascus, where terrorist actions were planned and begun.

Mr. Khaled, who maintained he had contacts with the intelligence branch of the Syrian Air Force, also described Abu Nidal's training camps in a part of the Bekaa region of Lebanon under Syrian Army control and he alleged that operations ranging from single assassinations to large-scale attacks were rehearsed there, the officials said.

During training, Mr. Khaled said, Abu Nidal operatives were told repeatedly that they would mount a series of terrorist actions that would prompt a world war.

Mr. Sica's report asserts that the Abu Nidal group is financed through extortion against the rich Gulf nations of the Middle East, and that it has a large number of resident members in Europe.

Officials familiar with Mr. Khaled's statements and the prosecutor's report said that Mr. Khaled also provided detailed information on Abu Nidal's operations in Europe, much of which has been independently confirmed.

# Waldheim Royally Snubbed in Belgium

By Peter Maass  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — In a rare political act, King Baudouin has refused to sponsor an Austrian cultural festival here if Kurt Waldheim, Austria's president, serves on the organizing committee.

The refusal underscores the continuing international disapproval of Mr. Waldheim, who has faced virtual isolation since disclosures of the nature of his service for the German Army during World War II.

The question of Mr. Waldheim's association with the festival has also touched a sensitive nerve in Belgium, which was occupied by the Nazis during the war. King Leopold III remained in Belgium, saying he wanted to stay with his soldiers.

However, the king's act of collaborating rather than joining Belgium's anti-Nazi exiles in London deeply scathed the country and led to a political crisis. Leopold abdicated in 1950, and his 20-year-old son, Baudouin, took the royal oath.

Now, a wary King Baudouin appears eager to avoid the least association with Mr. Waldheim, whose clouded wartime record has emerged since he stepped aside as secretary-general of the United Nations five years ago. Observers say the Belgian monarch wants to show



Kurt Waldheim

the royal family's abhorrence of Nazism.

The dispute broke this week when De Morgen, a left-leaning newspaper, reported that Mr. Waldheim was seeking an invitation to open the festival. De Morgen said King Baudouin opposed

this and had vowed to withdraw his name from the organizing committee if Mr. Waldheim even served on the panel.

The report that Mr. Waldheim was seeking to visit Brussels has been denied by Austria's ambassador here, Franz Ceska. "This is completely wrong," he said.

But there is little doubt about the king's refusal to have his name listed along with that of Mr. Waldheim. "It's true, this has been discussed," a source with close knowledge of the situation said when asked about the monarch's threat to withdraw from the festival. "There is a problem."

This was the first time that the king balked at sponsoring the September festival, which is called Europaalia and which has been held in Brussels for the past nine years. Each year it features the culture of a different European country.

In all the previous years, the president of the featured country was on the Europaalia organizing committee, along with other luminaries of Belgian society and politics. Heads of state have also visited Brussels to help open the festival.

The Royal Palace refused to comment on the report in De Morgen, as is customary when questions concern potential political ac-

tivities of the king. The Foreign Ministry also was silent.

"You won't get anything out of me except two words — no comment," said a Foreign Ministry spokesman. "This is a sensitive question."

The source who confirmed the Belgian resistance — an official involved in the planning for Europaalia — said the Royal Palace did not make direct contact with Austrian authorities. Rather, King Baudouin's position was made known to Belgian officials involved in Europaalia, who communicated it to the Austrians.

While eager to avoid a blatant rebuff, the Austrians appear willing to reach a compromise. "This is not pleasant for us," said an Austrian source. "We would like to be treated like other countries."

At the present time, the president of the featured country was on the Europaalia organizing committee, along with other luminaries of Belgian society and politics. Heads of state have also visited Brussels to help open the festival.

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## Soviet, Pakistan Hold Talks

Agence France-Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet and Pakistani foreign ministers, Eduard A. Shevardnadze and Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, discussed Afghanistan on Friday in preparation for the resumption of indirect talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan in Geneva on Feb. 25.

The National Graphical Association's decision was made 24 hours after the larger Society of Graphical and Allied Trades voted to abandon its picketing at the plant in Wapping.

The National Graphical Association announcement said its national council had voted not to continue the confrontation with Mr. Murdoch's News International Co., which publishes The Times, The Sun, and two weeklies, Sunday Times and News of the World.

Picketing and demonstrations at the plant would end immediately, said Tooy Dubbins, general secretary of the National Graphical Association. He said he informed the company and was told an offer to pay compensation to dismissed workers would now be available to his members.

## ABM: Allies Question U.S. Intent

(Continued from Page 1)

such a review could be carried out in two or three months and suggested that Justice Department lawyers could conduct a swift review, if necessary.

Some State Department officials say they are counting on Congress and the allies to deter the administration from moving forward on the issue of treaty interpretation and early deployment.

Senior Democratic members of the House Armed Services Committee told Mr. Reagan in a letter Thursday that adoption of the broad treaty interpretation and deployment plan would "erode support" in Congress for the program.

The letter was also signed by the House speaker, Jim Wright of Texas, and other members of the House Democratic leadership.

Two Democrats, Representatives Les AuCoin of Wisconsin and Norman D. Dicks of Washington, said they would push legislation

that would prevent any SDI tests beyond the traditional, narrow reading of the ABM treaty. A Senate Democrat, Carl Levin of Michigan, said:

"If they commit to deploy 'star wars' or move to a new interpretation of the ABM treaty, that would amount to tearing up the treaty. Then all hell will break loose around here."

The Senate has been reviewing the issue of treaty interpretation on the basis of secret negotiating records made available by the administration.

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## KOREA Opponents Held

(Continued from Page 1)

in thwarting previous rallies by the political opposition.

More than 22,000 people signed up to be on the organizing committee for the memorial service. Among them are Cardinal Stephen Kim Sou Hwan, head of the country's two million Roman Catholics, and some Protestant leaders.

The government of President Chun Doo Hwan has accused the opposition of "politically abusing" the death of Mr. Park. 21, who was a politically involved student at the elite Seoul National University.

Mr. Park was suffocated Jan. 14 when two police officers forced his throat against the edge of a barbed during water torture, according to official accounts.

The government contends that the purpose of the memorial service is to gather people together for violence.

Dissenting groups, however, said they would not initiate violence and only wish to honor the student. In recent days, dissidents have refused government requests to cancel their plans, and on Friday both sides stepped up preparations for a confrontation.

Lawmakers from the New Korea Democratic Party passed out leaflets in Seoul shopping areas urging people to attend the gathering at the cathedral.

Police at the scene tried to confiscate the leaflets from those who took them, according to press reports.

About 100 professors at the university that Mr. Park attended reportedly marked the death by remaining in their offices late on Thursday night.

Mr. Park's death in a police interrogation center has put the government on the defensive at a time when it appeared to be gaining against its opponents through political maneuvering and crack-downs.

The government formally apologized for the death and took steps that included the arrest and indictment of two police officers and the replacement of the national police chief and the home affairs minister.

## TEST: Soviets Debate Reagan Power

(Continued from Page 1)

Force general and former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and former Senator Charles McC. Mathias Jr., Republican of Maryland.

The American said Mr. Gorbachev and other officials hinted at some flexibility in Moscow's opposition to the testing in space of components of a U.S. space-based missile defense system.

Limitations on the development of space-based weapons, the Strategic Defense Initiative, have been the major stumbling point in arms talks since 1983, when Mr. Reagan proposed the creation of SDI.

While reiterating Moscow's official negotiating position that research be limited to ground laboratories, Mr. Gorbachev and other officials said they would not oppose further discussion about what sort of testing would be permissible, the American said.

He said the Soviet leaders perceived struggle over arms control policy among factions in the U.S. administration.

"We repeatedly heard complaints about the lack of a consistent American position," the former official said. He added, "Gorbachev told us they were at sea trying to figure out what Washington wants."

Evgeni M. Primakov, director of the Institute for World Economics and International Relations, said, however, that Moscow did not intend to build weapons matching those in SDI.

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ARTS / LEISURE

The \$2.75 Million Hairy-Paw Armchair

NEW YORK — The price explosion in American art, whether "realist" painting of the 19th century, modern art of the 1960s, or 18th-century furniture in the English taste, is a unique phenomenon in market annals.

For the first time within living collector's memory, categories unrelated in period, style or medium, but sharing one characteristic, national provenance, are soaring sky-high all at once. The fall sales in New York made the point concerning the New York school, with works such as Jasper Johns' "Out of the Window" selling for over \$3.5 million. A similar development is taking place in academic painting, but gets less coverage in the media because some of the highest prices are offered and paid outside auction house premises, in direct transactions involving private art buffs.

While in Minneapolis visiting one of the top 10 collections of late 19th- and early 20th-century American painting, I was shown last Sunday a trompe l'oeil still life by William Harnett, datable to the early 1870s. According to a reliable source, the Minneapolis collector bought it from a private owner in 1985. The price was just under \$2.5 million. Last week, the collector was approached by another private buyer prepared to pay \$3.8 million. The offer apparently did not induce him to part with it.

True, the nominal increase roughly matches the depreciation of the dollar against most currencies. But the two parties are U.S.-oriented in their business as in their collecting: The progression remains psychologically significant. Had the Harnett still life been the work of some French artist, which could easily have been the case — Harnett spent years in Paris and it shows in his work — its wildest conceivable estimate would barely be one-twentieth the prices paid in 1985 and offered in 1987.

What is happening to furniture is equally breathtaking. For the time being, the auction houses appear to be leading. No price quoted on the private market comes near the \$2.75 million paid on Jan. 31 in New York at Sotheby's for a "Chippendale Carved Mahogany Hairy-Paw Foot Wing Armchair." This surrealist excerpt from an 11-line caption without a verb refers to an upholstered armchair with so-called wings, or side elements, projecting from the back of the armchair at a right angle. The seat of solid mahogany, carved with rococo ornament of standard Chippendale design, rests on low, sinuous legs whose extremities affect the shape of a lion's paws, claws included — hence the surrealist designation. To any but an historian of furniture design, the armchair looks deceptively like hundreds done in the style popularized in Britain by Chippendale's pattern

books. It is in small details that the precise provenance, Philadelphia, reveals itself.

Above all, Sotheby's cataloger was lucky enough to dig up a bill of sale from the Philadelphia cabinet-maker Thomas Affleck to General John Cadwalader, a member of the Philadelphia family and a patriot admired by George Washington as

SOURNEN MELIKIAN

"a military genius." The bill, dated Dec. 20, 1770, merely mentions "an Easy Chair," made to match two sofas and two card tables. These are the same, the cataloger says, as card tables with "hairy paws," now in the Philadelphia Museum of Art. Therefore, the "Easy Chair" must be the wing chair. What reads like idle speculation gains some slight support from the provenance of the wing armchair. The vendor, "a gentleman," received it, Sotheby's assures us, from a relative to whom it had been given by Beatrix Cadwalader Rawle Jones. She was the only child of Mary Cadwalader Rawle Jones, a grandniece of the general.

At that point, Sotheby's ventures a guess: The initials MCI which come after the words "Antics — Antique-Arm Chair" in the inventory and division of the estate of one of the general's descendants drawn up on Nov. 1, 1875, "can only refer [to] Mary Cadwalader Rawle Jones."

Sotheby's refrains from adding: "and Antique Arm Chair" can only refer to the "hairy paw wing armchair" sold Jan. 31. Many a hurried reader, impressed by the 18th-century bill of sale reproduced twice in the three-page entry, will have skipped that weak link in the "demonstration."

It says a lot for the current passion for things American, with its matching thirst for historic affiliations, that circumstantial "evidence" of this kind should have been enough to send the armchair zooming to \$2.75 million, making it the most expensive piece of furniture in the world. This happened only three months after the \$2 million psychological barrier was broken at Sotheby's on Oct. 31. The world record for furniture was then set at \$2.09 million by a French

cabinet of the 18th century. It was bound to be beaten by some American piece, although one could think of more substantial candidates than a single armchair, even with hairy paws.

It would be wrong, however, to see this extravaganza as one more touch of auction whimsy. A consistent train of events has been leading up to this outburst over the last 12 months. A threshold was crossed on Jan. 25, 1986, when an American piece of furniture vaulted the \$1 million barrier at Christie's. This was a mahogany tea table with circular scalloped top, made around 1770 in Philadelphia. With its tripod stand resting on claw-and-ball feet, it looked very much like English Chippendale. The fact that it was American Chippendale, as the style is called, made all the difference in the world. The buyer who made art market history by bidding up to \$1,045,000 including premium was Eddy Nicholson of Southport, New Hampshire.

Nine months later, he was at it again, beating his own record, this time at Sotheby's, by paying \$1.1 million for a wing chair in the Chippendale manner. It could easily have been made for the same household as the tea table — or the hairy paw \$2.75 million armchair. Nicholson also acquired a Boston chest of drawers with serpentine front — Chippendale, needless to say — for \$660,000, and made an uncharacteristic foray into oak furniture as he bought for \$528,000 a "Pilgrim wainscot armchair," which Sotheby's dated to circa 1675 and estimated to fetch \$44,000 to \$66,000.

It is typical of the American market that such gigantic prices should have been paid by a buyer whose acquaintance with his subject is barely six years old. Nicholson started in art by buying 19th-century American paintings in a realistic vein that do not differ much from Kitsch, such as Arthur Fitzwilliam Tait's "Chicks Rounda Butterfly," or Julius Brutus Stearns' "Trout Fishing." He then proceeded to adorn with American furniture the headquarters of a company that he bought in 1975 and turned into a roaring success with his partner Byron Radaker. In August last year

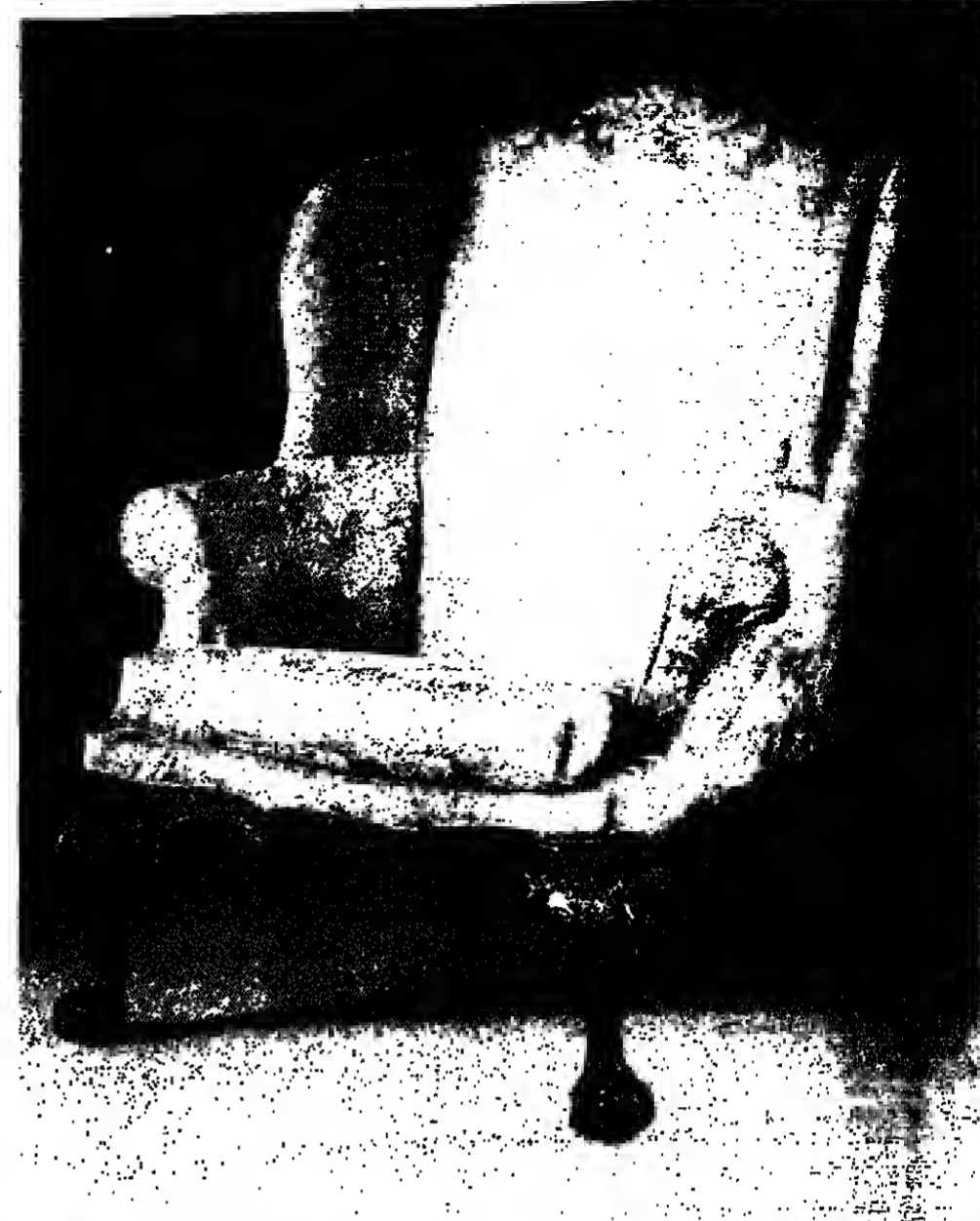
they sold the "Congoleum Corporation" for more than \$850 million.

The auction of "the Congoleum corporate collection" built up by Nicholson was less dazzling. It was held at Christie's on Jan. 27. If 99.8 percent of the collection sold for \$1.91 million, this is essentially because the realistic-minded Nicholson had put very low reserves on the items. Several pieces were copies, politely referred to in the catalog when recognized for what they were, as "Chippendale style" chairs, tables, etc. Others, bought from the most respected dealer in American furniture Israel Sack, Inc. did not do all that well.

A "fine Queen Anne mahogany high chest of drawers, Boston, Massachusetts, circa 1755" had been acquired by Sack at Sotheby's on Jan. 24, 1984. The price at that time was \$68,750, and the dealer must clearly have taken some profit to be added on top of that. On Jan. 27 of this year, the Boston chest was allowed to go for a mere \$46,200.

It may well be an awareness of his lack of experience, and of the problems stemming from it, that eventually lead Nicholson the new collector to turn to furniture graded with seemingly fast-track historic pedigrees when buying for himself. He doggedly goes on. On Jan. 24, he was the successful bidder for the \$341,000 Philadelphia Chippendale chair sold at Christie's. The chair, which now holds the world price record for any single chair, can be traced to Charles Thompson, Secretary of the Continental Congress during the Revolution. It comes remarkably close to English furniture. With good reason: The design is adapted from plate XVI of the 1762 edition of Chippendale's Directory.

Nicholson's collecting urge, and the methods he uses, are not an isolated case. All over America, dozens of men who have turned multimillionaires in dollars, often by selling the shares of companies



"The Chippendale Hairy-Paw Foot Wing Armchair," circa 1770: the most expensive piece of furniture in the world.

that were, not so long ago, family businesses, have latched on to the art market. Their preference for American art does not necessarily have the nationalistic overtones that one so often hears about. It stems, quite naturally, from the works of art they most heard about, and found access to, in the small towns in which many were born — a powerful emotional factor in the art market, as in other walks of life.

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U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Feb. 6

Grains

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. for Wheat (CBT), Soybean Meal (CBT), Soybean Oil (CBT).

Oil

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. for Soybean Oil (CBT).

Metals

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. for Copper (COMEX), Silver (COMEX), Gold (COMEX).

Livestock

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. for Cattle (CBT), Hogs (CBT), Feeder Cattle (CBT).

Currency Options

Table with columns: Philadelphia Exchange, London, etc.

Paris Commodities

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for Sugar, Coffee, etc.

London Commodities

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for Sugar, Coffee, etc.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Volume for S&P 100 Index Options.

Spot Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change for various spot commodities.

Dividends

Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Yield for various companies.

U.S. Treasuries

Table with columns: Maturity, Bid, Ask, Yield for U.S. Treasury securities.

Asian Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change for Asian commodities.

London Metals

Table with columns: Metal, Price, Change for London metals.

Mitsui Mining Co. Buys Stake in Canada Smelter

TOKYO — Mitsui Mining & Smelting Co. said Thursday it had bought 2 million shares of Cominco Ltd., or about 3 percent of the Canadian zinc and lead smelter's stock. No price was reported.

DM Futures Options

Table with columns: Maturity, Bid, Ask, Yield for DM Futures Options.

Russell Baker

IN THE HT EVERY WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY. URBANE WIT AT ITS SATIRICAL BEST.

Food

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. for various food items.

Metals

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. for various metals.

Stocks

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. for various stock indices.

Commodity Indexes

Table with columns: Index Name, Value, Change for commodity indexes.

Market Guide

Table with columns: Market Name, Status, Change for market guide.

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Table with columns: Maturity, Bid, Ask, Yield for DM Futures Options.

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Friday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices us to the closest on Wall Street and do not reflect late traded elsewhere. Via The Associated Press.

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13 Month High Low Close

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for various stock indices.

12 Month High Low Close

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for various stock indices.

11 Month High Low Close

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for various stock indices.

10 Month High Low Close

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for various stock indices.

9 Month High Low Close

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for various stock indices.

8 Month High Low Close

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for various stock indices.

7 Month High Low Close

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for various stock indices.

6 Month High Low Close

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for various stock indices.

5 Month High Low Close

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for various stock indices.

4 Month High Low Close

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for various stock indices.

3 Month High Low Close

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for various stock indices.

2 Month High Low Close

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for various stock indices.

1 Month High Low Close

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CURRENCY M... DOLLAR... Friday's OTC Prices... RUSSELL BAKER IN THE HT EVERY WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY. URBANE WIT AT ITS SATIRICAL BEST.

CURRENCY MARKETS

DOLLAR: Currency Edges Higher on Hints From U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

ments, actions and statistics, however. "What we think," he said, "is that they pumped a ton of money into the money supply in November and December to take pressure off interest rates to make the Treasury's refinancing package more attractive to Japanese investors."

"Then they talked the dollar down and released trade data that looks much improved. But they have been revising the trade figures so drastically, for so long, that the figures just are not very credible."

The U.S. Commerce Department reported a weak ago that the nation's trade deficit in December narrowed to \$10.7 billion from a record \$19.2 billion in November.

December's deficit was the lowest monthly figure in nearly two years. But for a variety of reasons,

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Rate, Change. Includes Deutsche mark, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, French franc.

Source: Reuters

many economists have dismissed the report as "bogus."

Mr. Holland of Discount Corp. warned that the currency market remains very volatile.

"It looks like we are nearing the bottom," he said. "The market test of 1.80 DM a couple of times, but people got very unwilling to sell it below that level."

"This could be the level where the dollar settles, moving in a range from 1.81 DM to 1.89 DM for the coming weeks."

Dealers said that the market was

awaiting the release of figures next week on the U.S. producer price index for January to see whether they indicate a trend toward accelerating economic growth.

A higher inflation rate usually accompanies faster economic growth, dealers said.

In New York, the dollar climbed Friday to 154.45 yen from 153.60 yen at Thursday's close and to 1.5705 Swiss francs from 1.5475. It also rose against the pound, with the British currency dipping to \$1.5075 from \$1.5190.

In London, the dollar rose to 154.43 yen from 153.65 Thursday. It was up slightly against the British pound, which closed at \$1.5090, down from \$1.5160.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.8554 DM, up from 1.8343, and in Paris at 6.1810 French francs, up from 6.1130.

Half of T-Bonds May Have Gone To Japanese

Reuters

TOKYO — Japanese investors appear to have bought \$3 billion to \$5 billion of the U.S. Treasury's \$9.25 billion offering of 30-year bonds Thursday, dealers here said Friday.

Securities house dealers said that Japanese purchases could total as much as 50 percent of the total because secondary-market yields fell before the auction, just as many brokers were trying to attract investors.

The dollar's recent stability also would have boosted Japanese participation from the 30 percent purchased at the auction in November, dealers said.

The auction, ending the Treasury's quarterly refinancing, produced an average price of 100.084 and an average yield of 7.49 percent.

STEEL: After Yen's Rise, Big Losses, Japanese Industry Braces for Cuts

(Continued from first finance page)

companies with more than 30 workers have fallen from a peak of 470,000 in 1970 to 345,000 today.

The industry made big losses after the first oil shock but regained profitability and kept it into the mid-1980s. Then came the September 1985 meeting at the Plaza Hotel in New York between finance officials from the United States, Japan, Britain, France and West Germany. They decided to drive down the value of the dollar and it fell rapidly, sinking from the 240 yen level to about 150. Japanese exporters found their production costs raised 50 percent against outside production costs.

Last fall, the producers reported combined losses from steel operations in the first half of the April-March fiscal year of about \$1.2 billion. They managed to offset most of that by selling securities, but everyone knew that could not go on forever.

Steel losses for the full year are widely expected to add up to about \$2.7 billion, with losses in the \$2 billion range predicted by some analysts for the following year.

The "nationalization" drive now suddenly seemed absurdly short of the mark. Diversification investments in most cases were incurring losses, with no profits expected for years.

"They have to do something dramatic," said Makoto Hirayama, a steel analyst with Nomura Research Institute, and that means cutting capacity.

The companies have yet to announce precise plans. But some analysts predict that over several years, six to eight of the 38 operating furnaces, with as many as 50,000 employees, will close. Steel production, estimated at 95 million tons, only 65 percent capacity, for the year ending March 31, is expected by some experts to hit 90 million tons in the year after that and to continue down.

Questions concerning who and what will be cut have Japan's many steel towns on edge.

"Companies have deep relations with them," said Shuji Kato, a steel specialist at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. "They have strong commitment to the people and to employment. How to accommodate them and make rationalization work at the same time is the quandary the steel industry now faces."

Large corporations by tradition keep workers on the payroll even when it turns profits. Thinning is usually done by suspending recruitment or moving workers to affiliated companies.

But, said Shigeru Koino, a senior managing director of Kawasaki Steel, "things have reached the point where traditional labor practices no longer work."

In December, his company did something unheard of: it sent 2,000 workers home for two-day furloughs. The workers got about 70 percent of their wages from the company and unemployment insurance and returned to work, but the psychological impact was huge.

Nippon Steel Corp., the largest in Japan and the world, did the same for two to three days with about 30,000 of its workers.

Unions have held back on wage demands in return for pledges of no layoffs. Some analysts wonder, however, whether the threat of financial ruin will lead those pledges to be reconsidered.

Even if the slimming down is completed, Japanese producers face a bleak outlook.

The Japanese economy as a whole is mired in a recession caused by the strong yen, cutting demand from steel's traditional big customers: construction, shipbuilding and automobile and appliance manufacturing. But what worries the steel companies most is that Japan's industry is going overseas, Mr. Hasegawa said.

Most of the major Japanese 2000 producers are operating or building plants in the United States to beat Japan's production costs and export quotas. Though they continue to procure steel components from Japan, the automakers will find American steel progressively attractive with the strong yen.

Many electronics companies also are moving part of their production abroad.

The fall in world oil prices has reduced exploration for new reserves and demand for the Japanese seamless pipe used in drilling.

Meanwhile, Japanese steel will continue the race to stay a step ahead of foreign competitors in quality and production technology, cutting tonnage but, they hope, increasing value added to each ton produced.

"There is still worldwide demand for 700 million tons a year," said Naoki Suzuki, general manager of Nippon Steel's corporate and economic research division. "Steel remains a fundamental material. We are confident we can overcome our current troubles."

Euro-Commercial Paper

Table with columns: Issuer, Maturity, Bid, Ask, etc. for various Euro-Commercial Paper instruments.

Mexican Peso Dips Past 1,000

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — The peso broke the barrier of 1,000 to the dollar Friday for the first time.

The Mexican currency, which traded at 26 to the dollar five years ago, has been devastated by the country's economic problems. Exchanges counters at the Mexico City International Airport were selling a dollar on the free market for 1,003.10 pesos. They bought a dollar for 989 pesos.

The rate regulated by the government opened the day Friday at 977.40 to sell and 992.40 to buy.

G-5: Meeting Is Still Being Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

the result of lax U.S. monetary policies and rampant consumption, which have resulted in huge U.S. deficits, including \$170 billion last year in trade.

The Reagan administration, on the other hand, has encouraged the dollar's decline from its heights about two years ago because a cheaper dollar slows imports into the United States, by pushing their prices up, and dampens a drive in Congress to pass protectionist trade laws.

Officials said the G-5 members had agreed that any meeting should focus on improving the stability of the world monetary system by stimulating the economies of Western Europe and Japan, primarily by fiscal action. Thus, they stressed, a

SCENE: Running on Eggs?

(Continued from first finance page)

gloomy Jeremiahs do not think the crash is around the corner, how much gain can one afford to give up by getting out too soon?

As an ancient market proverb has it, the easiest way to go broke is being right too soon. But one can also go broke by being right too late.

Another old saw says it is the job of the Federal Reserve to take away the punch bowl when the party starts to get merry. But this party is already very merry, and the celebrants, especially the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, are more eager to get rid of the spoilsport Fed chairman than of the punch bowl.

Friday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 P.M. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

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Free Social... Off-Balance... Advertisement featuring a portrait of a man.

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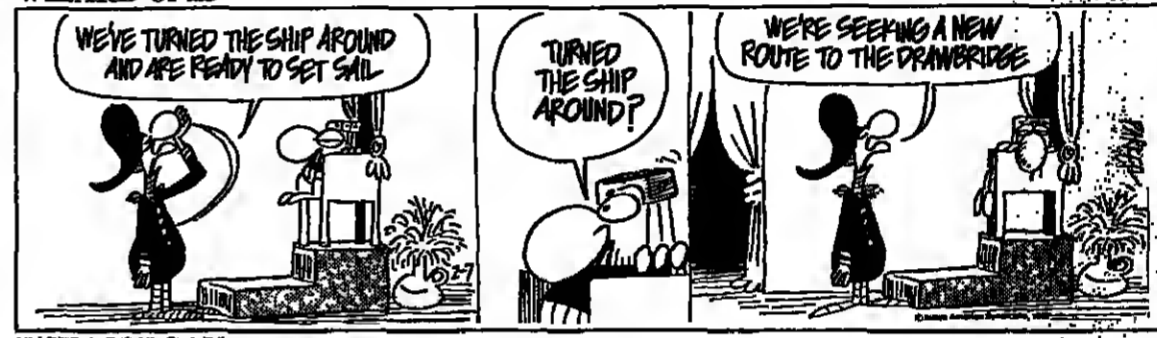
Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

**ACROSS**  
 1 Check  
 5 Pony  
 9 Fashion  
 13 Perjuror  
 17 Domingo offering  
 18 Kimonos  
 20 Nobelist  
 21 Import  
 22 Talk-show host with a warning?  
 24 A rough Stone?  
 26 He wrote "Alastor"  
 27 What bouncers do  
 28 The small print, often  
 30 Caviar  
 31 "Apocalypse Now" star  
 33 A Mer man role  
 35 Dwellers  
 37 Happily  
 41 Spoken  
 45 Zodiacal Ram  
 46 Ancient Greek waitress?  
 49 "And that ain't..."  
 50 Tweed, for one  
 51 Kind of sandwich

**DOWN**  
 1 Scoundrel  
 2 "Trinity" author  
 3 Comic Little  
 4 Places for broches  
 5 Irish seaport  
 6 Spatiate  
 7 Minds  
 8 Earl Grey, e.g.  
 9 Keapsake  
 10 Suffix in names of acids  
 11 Pronouncements  
 12 "— and Meek," comic strip  
 13 Symbol of cruelty

**Celebrity Spinoffs By Norma Steinberg**

**DOWN**  
 14 Photographer  
 15 On the Lapiev  
 16 Fox from St. Louis  
 19 Addison's collaborator  
 21 Mental equilibrium  
 23 Gross ones  
 25 Groups of intriguers  
 28 Genet or Racine  
 32 Lacanian thrill  
 34 Role of the dog in "Frier Pan"  
 35 Ben Ezra, e.g.  
 36 Beethoven's Third



**HANNIBAL'S FOOTSTEPS**  
 By Bernard Levin. 174 pp. \$19.95.  
 Crown Publishers Inc., 1 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016.

**BETWEEN THE WOODS AND THE WATER: On Foot to Constantinople from the Hook of Holland: The Middle Danube to the Iron Gates**

By Patrick Leigh Fermor. 248 pp. \$18.95.  
 Elisabeth Sifton/Viking, 40 West 23d Street, New York, N. Y. 10010.  
 Reviewed by James T. Yenckel

ANY frequent traveler to Europe must know by now that many of his tourist brethren have forsaken the oft-visited capital cities to trek the centuries-old footpaths that still link the continent. These are not really arduous pilgrimages, for on many routes a comfortable inn and a fine meal await at day's end. It is a mode of travel that, being no longer a necessity, has become fashionable.

Two new books, each a personal account of a long-distance trek, explore the paths not readily apparent pleasures of a vacation on foot. They are very different, but the authors share the explorer's enthusiasm for discovering what lies over the new

**BOOKS**

hill. Both observers are witty and intelligent, which makes the books fun to read; even better, they are full of the spirit of adventure.

"I like walking," writes the British columnist Bernard Levin, who in a six-week hike retraced the footsteps of Hannibal, ancient Rome's arch-enemy, across southern France and into the Italian Alps. Unlike Hannibal, a childhood hero of the author, he made his way unencumbered with elephants. He gives us an route what may be a hiker's anthem: "I like the steady rhythm that enables me to forget my feet and concentrate on sights, sounds and thoughts; I like the feeling of physical independence; I like to get tired naturally, rather than through the frustrations and irritations of city life, dominated by traffic and the telephone; I like the feel of walking-stick and the firm pack held in place behind me; I like to see something in the distance—a green hill, a fine tree, a farmhouse, a church, a man playing a scythe—and approach slowly on foot rather than rush towards it on wheels."

Levin, a man past 50 and of no special physical capabilities, managed his approximately 400-mile hike without much difficulty except for occasional tired feet. He spent all but one night under a roof, usually at an inn. The exception was a tent on a storm-lashed mountain where the weather turned so

cold he dreamt, he writes, of assassinating his pack burro to make a warm blanket of its hide.

Hannibal was the rationale for the excursion, but only the slightest traces of the Carthaginian general's march remain, and nobody really knows for sure what route he took. It doesn't matter. Levin delights us with glimpses of French country life today, including a successful hunt for truffles, and with his own lighthearted philosophies. Invited to a wine-tasting, he tells us:

"I, true to my principle that if you are eating and drinking something good you should always remember the possibility that the world might come to an end before another hour has passed, decided to swallow rather than spit."

"Between the Woods and Water" is the second in a planned series of three books by the British author Patrick Leigh Fermor recounting a trip he made in 1934 when he was only 19. This volume takes him through the Hungary and Romania of Old Europe on the eve of World War II.

Given his youth, it is a lighthearted romp. The Nazi threat was still distant enough to be forgotten with a Gypsy tune, a bottle of wine and romance. Skinny-dipping in a river one day, he is teased from ashore by an attractive young woman who has no intention of disappearing when he emerges to join her in the proverbial haystack.

Fermor seems to have been a most self-assured young man. He traveled alone, sleeping at times in woodland caves or around a shepherd's fire when he could not reach the next village by nightfall. But family connections also got him invited as a welcome guest into the manor houses and castles of counts and dukes and other nobility.

He writes: "Tibor's sister and some friends arrived from Vienna and there was much festivity and dressing up and picnics and finally a midnight feast on the very summit of the vine-clad hill. A bonfire was lit: a carriage disgorged four Gypsies—a violin, a viola, a cembalo and a double bass— who assembled under a tree. The amber-colored wine we drank as we leaned on our elbows round the flames was pressed from grapes which had ripened on the very slopes that dropped away all around."

If you venture out on a long-distance hike, either book would be a good companion.

James T. Yenckel is on the staff of The Washington Post.



"DO YA REALIZE I'VE MISSED TWO APPOINTMENTS ALREADY?"

**WEATHER**

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		
Algeria	17-23	12-18	Bangkok	26-32	21-27	fr	fr
Amsterdam	11-15	7-11	Hanoi	23-29	18-24	fr	fr
Antwerp	10-14	6-10	Hong Kong	22-28	17-23	fr	fr
Berlin	14-20	9-15	New Delhi	25-31	20-26	fr	fr
Bombay	26-32	21-27	Seoul	15-21	10-16	fr	fr
Brussels	10-14	6-10	Singapore	26-32	21-27	fr	fr
Cairo	18-24	13-19	Tokyo	12-18	7-13	fr	fr
Canton	17-23	12-18					
Chicago	4-10	0-6					
London	12-18	8-14					
Madrid	16-22	11-17					
Moscow	2-8	-2-4					
Nice	14-20	9-15					
Osaka	17-23	12-18					
Paris	10-14	6-10					
Prague	8-14	4-10					
Rome	16-22	11-17					
Stockholm	4-10	0-6					
Sydney	16-22	11-17					
Vienna	10-16	6-12					
Warsaw	5-11	1-7					
Zurich	10-16	6-12					

**Solution to Last Week's Puzzle**

**World Stock Markets**  
 Via Agence France-Presse Feb. 6  
 Quoting prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam			Brussels			Frankfurt			London			Paris			Stockholm			Zurich		
Class	Prev.	Close	Class	Prev.	Close	Class	Prev.	Close	Class	Prev.	Close	Class	Prev.	Close	Class	Prev.	Close	Class	Prev.	Close
ABN	50.4	50.4	Arbed	1310	1320	AGF	200.50	200.50	Shell	11.15/44	11.15/44	Alm. L.	200	200	Alm. L.	200	200	Alm. L.	200	200
ACF Helv.	58.20	57.20	Bev.	12.20	12.20	Allianz	147.50	147.50	Shell	371	371	Alm. L.	200	200	Alm. L.	200	200	Alm. L.	200	200
AGF	70.80	70.80	Car.	17.00	17.00	Commerzbank	225.00	225.00	SBC	371	371	Alm. L.	200	200	Alm. L.	200	200	Alm. L.	200	200
AKA	102.00	102.00	Chl.	2.20	2.20	Deutsche Bank	48.00	48.00	Shell	371	371	Alm. L.	200	200	Alm. L.	200	200	Alm. L.	200	200
AKS	102.00	102.00	Com.	1.20	1.20	Deutsche Bank	48.00	48.00	SBC	371	371	Alm. L.	200	200	Alm. L.	200	200	Alm. L.	200	200
AMEV	65.20	65.20	Ind.	1.20	1.20	Deutsche Bank	48.00	48.00	Shell	371	371	Alm. L.	200	200	Alm. L.	200	200	Alm. L.	200	200
ASR	102.00	102.00	Fin.	1.20	1.20	Deutsche Bank	48.00	48.00	SBC	371	371	Alm. L.	200	200	Alm. L.	200	200	Alm. L.	200	200
ASR	102.00	102.00	Fin.	1.20	1.20	Deutsche Bank	48.00	48.00	Shell	371	371	Alm. L.	200	200	Alm. L.	200	200	Alm. L.	200	200
ASR	102.00	102.00	Fin.	1.20	1.20	Deutsche Bank	48.00	48.00	SBC	371	371	Alm. L.	200	200	Alm. L.	200	200	Alm. L.	200	200

سكربت الامل



PEOPLE

Back With the Wind

Rex Ingram's Film Style



Rex Ingram visiting the painter Henri Matisse; above, a famous film cliché, with octopus, in the director's film, "Mare Nostrum"

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

REX INGRAM is a model for filmmakers with lofty aims. His record in one of unwavering artistic integrity that broadened the scope of the screen. Instead of taking established stars as his players, he created new stars. He fled the studio factory system to capture visions in distant lands. He lent a literary touch to scripts and with his painter's eye he improved the composition and photography of scenes. He died at 57 in 1950 after a long retirement, but what he achieved has secured him a chapter in any history of motion pictures.

Several of his major films are regularly shown in the cinema museums. He was in the news recently when an evening of excerpts from his work took place in New York. Born in Dublin, he emigrated as a young painter to the United States in 1911. At Yale he studied sculpture under Lee Lawrie, who did the statue of Atlas supporting the globe in Rockefeller Center. A fellow student introduced Ingram to Charles Edison, son of the inventor. Thomas Edison at that time headed a film company that distributed the early flickers, and Ingram, intrigued by the movies, decided to devote himself to the fledgling art.

He was handsome, with black hair and blue eyes, and an expert horseman and amateur boxer, and at the Vitagraph studios on upper Broadway he was cast in romantic leads. Seeing himself on the screen, he was dissatisfied, finding his image self-conscious and stiff. When Universal Pictures offered him a contract as author-director he went to California.

His chance came when he was entrusted with the screen version of "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," a huge fresco of World War I based on Vicente Blasco-Ibáñez's best seller. The story was a violent emotional tale of war, love and death covered with a sauce of religious mysticism. Ingram endowed his film translation with theatrical sweep and selected Rudolph Valentino, a ballroom dancer and novice actor, to be the dashing Argentine playboy who abandons the pleasures of Paris for soldiering and dies on the battlefield. The phenomenal public response to this epic rescued the Metro company from bankruptcy and critics proclaimed Ingram the rival of D.W. Griffith and Cecil B. De Mille.

Marcus Loew, president of Metro, cherished Ingram as the savior of his company and the director produced a series of romantic spectacles: "The Prisoner of Zenda," "Saramouche" (with the French Revolution as its background), "Where the Pavement Ends"

(set in the South Seas but shot in Florida and Cuba) and a strange script of his own, "Trifling Women," a gothic tale that displayed both his versatility and his penchant for the macabre. All were enormously successful.

He and Valentino quarreled during the making of an adaptation of Balzac's "Eugenie Grandet" and never collaborated again. As Latin lovers were in vogue, Ingram groomed as a replacement for Valentino the young Mexican actor Ramon Novarro. Among his other discoveries were the exotic Barbara La Marr, the sorcerer-vamp of "Trifling Women," and Alice Terry, the heroine of "The Horsemen," who became his permanent leading lady and his wife.

He went to Egypt on a six-month leave for his health and became intrigued with Arabic culture and art. He learned Arabic and professed that Moslem philosophy appealed to him. In Cairo he started shooting "The Arab," in which Alice Terry and Novarro co-starred, designed to rival the Valentino's "The Sheik." His plot was an opera-brette, but it was embellished in the style that had become his signature, capturing the beauty of the local scene and customs. Made on a minimum budget, it was the most financially rewarding of his films.

After some bickering with Loew he

arranged to film his future productions in Europe with financing and distribution from the newly formed Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

He made the Victorian studios near Nice his headquarters and began shooting "Mare Nostrum," derived from another Blasco-Ibáñez best seller of tragic passion and espionage against a Mediterranean setting. It had an enthusiastic reception, although his harsh depiction of Germans at war caused it to be banned in Germany — this six years before Hitler came to power.

Ingram regarded "Mare Nostrum" as the high point of his career and every foot of it bears his intensely personal style. It has a strange sense of inevitability of a Greek tragedy and is crowded with memorable sequences. Vividly remembered is that in which the lovers embrace in the Naples aquarium while in the glass tank behind them an octopus stretches its tentacles to devour its prey.

When Ingram asked George Bernard Shaw, vacationing on the Riviera, for the screen rights to his "Arms and the Man," Shaw refused because talking pictures were beginning to appear and Shaw hoped that his dialogue would be heard. "Oh, well," Ingram replied. "What I really wanted to do was 'The Chocolate Soldier,' the Oscar Straus operetta version of the play.

Isadora Duncan, Valentino and Frank Harris were other celebrated visitors, and several Hollywood directors on leave expressed their envy of Ingram's independence. He worked when the spirit moved, while they were obliged to meet schedules. A novice British director asked Ingram to inspect his rushes. Ingram obliged and then took him aside. "Your work shows talent, but you must change

your name. You simply can't be a director if your name is Hitchcock," he told Alfred Hitchcock. "I know because my name was Hitchcock before I changed it." Ingram's real name was Reginald Hitchcock.

"The Garden of Allah," the saga of a Trappist monk's soul-searching after he has quit his monastery and married, was Ingram's final film for MGM. Much of it was shot on location, and its magnificent photography brought North Africa to favored audiences. It was voted one of the best motion pictures of its year — 1927 — but Louis B. Mayer wanted Ingram to return to Hollywood and when the director refused, his contract was not renewed. He continued to use Victorine as his residence and production headquarters but a legal battle arose over its ownership. He went to Morocco for scenes of his first and only talkie, "Baroud," then stopped making films at the age of 40.

Thereafter he devoted himself to painting, sculpture and philosophical meditation. He wrote a novel, "Mars in the House of Death," but no autobiography. This gap has been partially filled by a biography by his countryman, Liam O'Leary (The Academy Press, Dublin). Some recollections of his Riviera days are to be found in "Les Années Americaines," an account of his high life on the Côte d'Azur between the wars, by Claire Galante and Annie Michel (J.C. Lattes, Paris).

What his admirers await is a full-scale restoration of "Mare Nostrum" for showing with an orchestral accompaniment. Such showings would reveal to a younger generation the fruits of his independence and his achievement as a cinematic stylist.

Will Scuderi O'Hara find a new love? Will Rhett Butler learn to give a damn? The estate of Margaret Mitchell, author of "Gone With the Wind," who adamantly opposed a sequel, is working with a New York literary agent on an authorized novel continuing the story of Scarlett and Rhett. The book could be published as soon as next year, and a sequel to the blockbuster 1939 movie is likely to follow, said T. Hal Clark, an Atlanta attorney who sits on a committee that represents the Mitchell estate in decisions concerning "Gone With the Wind." Stephens Mitchell, the author's brother, reluctantly agreed before his death in 1983 that the Mitchell family must proceed with a sequel because if the family did not act, a flood of unauthorized sequels would be released when the "Gone With the Wind" copyright expires in 2011, Clark said. Margaret Mitchell died in 1949 at age 48. More than 25 million copies of "Gone With the Wind" have been published in 27 languages.

The county health department in Palm Springs, California, refused to accept the death certificate for Liberace when officials there learned the coroner's office had not been contacted. The entertainer died Wednesday at age 67. California law requires coroners to investigate deaths suspected of being caused by contagious disease. "This is a case that should have been reported to the coroner's office," said Coroner Raymond Carrillo. Dr. Ronald Daniels said the cause of death was cardiac arrest due to congestive heart failure brought on by subacute encephalopathy, an inflammation of the brain. Spokesmen had denied a published report that Liberace had AIDS. Carrillo said that if there still is blood in the body, tests would look for evidence of AIDS. If the body has already been embalmed, tissues could be used for the test, he said.

Queen Elizabeth II celebrated 30 years on the British throne, making her the longest monarch after Emperor Heiji of Japan. The Reverend Benjamin Weir, who was a hostage in Lebanon for 16 months, has accepted a teaching post in San Anselmo, California. Weir's wife, Carol, also accepted a teaching position at the San Francisco Theological Seminary there. The Weirs each hold a master's degree in Christian education from the seminary. The Presbyterian missionaries served in Lebanon for 32 years before Weir was kidnapped by Shiite Muslims in 1982. He was freed in September 1983.

ABC, which has been criticized by the United Nations for its mini-series "America," has agreed to run a disclaimer at the beginning of the show stating that institutions portrayed in it are fictional, a source involved in negotiations with the network said Thursday. The 14-hour mini-series, which is sched-

uled to begin Feb. 15, depicts life in the United States 10 years after a Soviet takeover with the help of "peacekeeping forces" that wear uniforms and insignia similar to those of United Nations troops. Theodore C. Sorenson is working for the United Nations to negotiate changes in the script and the removal of its emblem from the show. The United Nations has also requested free air time to broadcast its views during the mini-series.

The widow of the former Cuban dictator Fulgencio Batista has sued her daughter for allowing her dogs to soil two costly Oriental rugs. Martha Batista and the insurance company that replaced the \$48,000 rugs filed suit this week in Palm Beach County Circuit Court in Florida against Martha Batista Cadena. Mrs. Batista has accused her daughter and an unidentified friend of letting their dogs enter her Palm Beach home on April 15, 1983, to urinate on the rugs. The animals came in a patio door left open as a result of her daughter's negligence, Mrs. Batista charged. The daughter has refused to replace the ruined rugs, according to the lawsuit. Fulgencio Batista was overthrown by Fidel Castro in 1959 and fled Cuba. Batista died in 1973.

Frank Sinatra, 71, is in "frank" shape now and in excellent spirits following intestinal operations in November and January, and plans to give concerts in Las Vegas in April, a spokesman said Friday.

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